The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 19. Whole No. 707. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1903. Price per Copy, 10c

BURY COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Prospects of Prosperity 603
Financial Sketches 604
Forecast of Canada's Future . . . 604
Canada's Feelings Caricatured . . . 605
$12,000,000 for the Mississippi Valley 606
Federal Control of Canals 606
China and the Gold Standard . . . 607
Cartoon Glimpses of Mr. Bryan . . 607
A Permanent Post-Office Scandal . . 608
Justice Brewer Again on Appeals . 608
Age, Origin, Education and Marriages of the Great 609
Leasing Convicts in the South . . . 610
Topics in Brief 610

LETTERS AND ART:

The Coming Musical Season . . . 611
Portraits: Eminent Conductors who Will Visit New York This Season 611
A Philosophical Historian 612
Sir Henry Irving's Impersonation of Dante 612
The South in American Letters . . 613
The Parlous Condition of English Prose 614

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

How to Fly and How Not to Fly . . 615
The Alleged "Mosquito Plant" . . 615
An Explosive as a Stimulant . . . 616
Oscillations in Life 616
The Sensations of High Speed . . . 617
The Birth and Death of Worlds . . 617
Is Soap Healthful? 618
The "Vital Principle" 618
Science Brevities 618

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Some "Diseases" of Modern Biblical Criticism 619
The Schools and Religion, Again . . 619
Mr Gladstone as a Religious Force . 621
The Idea of God Held by North American Indians 622
Religious Notes 622

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Relation of Korea to the Asiatic Crisis 623
Great Britain and France 623
British Colonial Press on British Colonial Loyalty 624
Rumored Political Upheaval in Russia 626
Points of View 626

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 627-8

Reviews of: "After Prison—What?" (Booth); "Barlasch of the Guard" (Merriman); "The Life of William Ewart Gladstone" (Morley); "Hetty Wesley" (Quiller-Couch); "The Red Poocher" (MacManus).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 630
Current Poetry 633
Personals 635
More or Less Pungent 637
Current Events 639
Chess 642

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IMPORTANT APPLETON BOOKS

THE CHASM

By **Reginald Wright Kauffman** and **Edward Childs Carpenter.** The new novel of American political life. The seamy side of the fight for power, even when masking under the guise of political reform, and the subservience of personal honesty, when matched against the promise of victory, never have been more adequately portrayed. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

By **Thomas E. Watson,** author of "The Story of France," "Napoleon," etc. One volume. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth, $2.50 *net.* *Postage, 17 cents additional.*

BENJAMIN DISRAELI

An Unconventional Biography. By **Wilfrid Meynell.** With forty illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, $3.00 *net.* *Postage 17 cents additional.*

MAMZELLE FIFINE

A novel. By **Eleanor Atkinson.** A graceful and beautiful story of the girlhood of Josephine, and of picturesque and interesting Martinique. Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

DOCTOR XAVIER

A novel. By **Max Pemberton.** The mystery and perpetual charm that pervade all of Mr. Pemberton's stories are here, if anything, in larger measure. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE ALPHABET OF RHETORIC

A familiar companion for all who care to speak and write correctly. By **Rossiter Johnson, Ph.D., LL.D.,** associate editor of the Standard Dictionary. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25 *net.* *Postage, 10 cents additional.*

LUCRETIA BORGIA

By **Ferdinand Gregorovius.** Translated by J. L. Garner. The first translation from the German of this important work. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth, $2.25 net. *Postage, 17c additional.*

BUTTERNUT JONES

A novel. By **Til Tilford.** The adventures, thrilling and humorous, of a lovable Texan, whose unique personality takes wonderful hold upon the heart of the reader. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

PHŒNIXIANIA

By **John Phœnix.** A new edition, illustrated by E. W. Kemble with fifteen full-page plates and twenty-five cuts in the text, and with an introduction by John Kendrick Bangs. 12mo. Cloth, $2.00.

STATELY HOMES IN AMERICA

From colonial times to the present day. By **Harry W. Desmond** and **Herbert Croly.** Profusely illustrated. Royal octavo. $7.50 *net.* *Postage additional.*

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

BOOKS AND BOOKLETS ABOUT

CALIFORNIA

The land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, where there are **no sudden changes** in temperature, but a tonic, balsamic, bracing air the year round. Best reached via

Southern Pacific

OPERATING DAILY THE

Sunset Limited

TRAVERSING

LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW AND OLD MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND CALIFORNIA

INQUIRE AT

170 Washington Street, Boston
349 Broadway, New York City
1 Broadway, New York
109 South Third Street, Philadelphia
109 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore
129 South Franklin Street, Syracuse
L. H. NUTTING, G. E. P. A., New York City
E. O. McCORMICK, P. T. M., San Francisco, Cal.
T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. A., Houston, Texas

"The Busy Man's Train."

Appropriate in its Name,

Appropriate in its Route,

Appropriate in its Character—

"THE 20th CENTURY LIMITED."

This is *The* century of all the ages. The New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago (the two great commercial centers of America), is *The* train of the century, and is appropriately named

"THE 20th CENTURY LIMITED."

Send a two-cent stamp for No. 5 of the "Four-Track Series" to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

WINTER TOUR OF THE ORIENT

SEASON OF 1904. Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Greece. Limited Number—Select Membership—All Arrangements First Class. For particulars, address **Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine,** 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

FULL OF WIT, SARCASM, PATHOS

CLERICAL TYPES

Twenty lively sketches of as many different varieties of ministerial types. The intuition displayed in these keen, racy character-impressions is marvelous, while their irresistible humor bubbles up nearly on every page. By Rev. J. M. CAMPBELL.

San Francisco Chronicle: "There is not a dull line in the book; a sense of humor dominates the chapters, and anecdote and quiet satire enliven the text."

12mo, cloth, $1. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBS., N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

THE WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

OXFORD, OHIO.

Beautiful and healthful location, one hour from Cincinnati, on Monon and Vandalia Express routes. Full Classical courses and many electives. Superior advantages in Music. Large Faculty and non-resident lecturers. Campus of 68 acres. Forty-ninth year began Sept. 9, 1903. Number limited. Address

LEILA S. McKEE, Ph.D., *President.*

OHIO, Oberlin, Box L 55

OBERLIN ACADEMY. 71st Year.

New Classes begin January 6th, 1904.

Seventeen instructors. Thoroughly equipped to prepare for an college or scientific school. New courses in History and Science. New gymnasium. Expenses reasonable. For catalogue apply to JOHN FISHER PECK, Principal.

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

GLORIA DEO

A New Hymn-Book for All Services of the Church

A practical hymnal for all services of the Church, convenient in form, undenominational, abounding in the best hymns in use, with tunes that are strong in melody and well harmonized. The words are carefully arranged between the braces of music: subdividing words being arranged so as to bring each syllable below and close to the note to be sung. The book contains 767 numbers, including Chants, the complete Psalter, etc.

8vo, cloth sides, leather back, flexible binding. Price, $1.25. Special rate in quantities.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WOODROW WILSON

(Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., President of Princeton University)

WOODROW WILSON

A HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN PEOPLE

In Five Volumes

A new, epoch-making work—the only complete narrative history of the great Republic in existence to-day . . .

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON has devoted the best years of his life to the preparation of his great work, "A History of the American People," from the earliest times to the accession of President Theodore Roosevelt. The work, which is just completed, is monumental in character and scope, represents the genius of the greatest historical writer of the present time, and is written in that delightfully flowing style which translates historical facts into the romance of a nation. It is printed from new type specially cast in 1902. In the matter of illustration, every field of human activity has been searched, and hundreds upon hundreds of new portraits, prints, maps (in colors), plans and pictures make the pictorial features alone tell their wonderful story of the finding of the continent and the birth and growth of what is the United States of America. There is a photogravure frontispiece to each volume, and portraits in India tint and black. It is a curious fact that there was not a single complete narrative history of the United States in existence until now. Dr. Woodrow Wilson's is the first. It is bound in dark-blue vellum cloth, leather-stamped, lettered with gold, untrimmed edges, gilt tops, etc. The edition is in five volumes, and the price is $25.00.

OUR OFFER *We will send you the entire set of five volumes, charges prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. If you do not like the books when they reach you, send them back at our expense, and we will return the $1.00. If you do like them, send us $2.00 every month for twelve months. On receipt of this dollar, we will send you, without cost, beginning at once, a year's subscription to either* ***Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar,*** *or* ***The North American Review.*** *In writing, state which periodical you want. Address*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Like a New Story by THACKERAY

The most delightful Thackeray "find" that has been made for many years sees the light in the November Century. It consists of Thackeray's most important American letters, covering both the first and second visits of the novelist to America, and recording one of the most interesting friendships of his life. The letters have a continuity which gives almost the interest of a new story by Thackeray.

A number of unpublished sketches accompany the letters, including good-humored caricatures of American authors. The picture shown here is Thackeray's caricature of Longfellow, drawn by him on a cover of "Putnam's Magazine."

One of a number of strong features in the November Century Magazine, first issue of a new volume. Sold everywhere, 35 cents. BEGIN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION WITH THIS NUMBER. $4.00 a year. The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

His Caricature Of Longfellow.

NOVEMBER CENTURY

Our Book Business

has grown steadily year by year until now our Philadelphia store **sells more books than any other American retail house,** and our New York store is a close second.

The reason is simply this: we carry a most **comprehensive stock,** buy when and where books can be had to the best advantage, taking them in such lots as will command **the lowest possible prices.**

Our facilities for supplying **libraries,** both private and public, are of the very best. New books are on our tables the day of publication, and nearly always at less than publishers' prices.

Our **new Book Catalogue** will be ready about November 15th. Kindly let us know if you wish a copy.

JOHN WANAMAKER

PHILADELPHIA **NEW YORK**

A Puritan Witch

A Romantic Love Story of Old New England

By MARVIN DANA

W. L. Alden, in *New York Times*—"It will not do for any man to neglect it who wishes to keep up with contemporary novels."

Boston Globe—"A book of rare quality and absorbing interest."

Edgar Saltus, in *New York American*—"Both (Nathaniel Hawthorne and Mr. Dana) have produced that little shiver which, in literature, Victor Hugo said is the one thing that counts."

Brooklyn Eagle—"A love story of rare tenderness and simplicity. . . . Tells itself with the breath of living emotions."

ILLUSTRATED $1.25 **The Smart Set Publishing Co.** **452 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK**

Send for *An attractive 28 page pamphlet entitled*

The Emerson Centennial

containing extracts from the recent centennial addresses or writings of **Senator Hoar, President Eliot, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Hamilton W. Mabie, Dr. George A. Gordon, Prof. Hugo Munsterberg,** *and others. It contains a portrait of Emerson and views of his home and scenes in Concord and vicinity. For 4 cents in stamps, to cover expense of mailing, a copy of this pamphlet will be sent FREE. The Concord Edition of Emerson will be a series of small volumes, in large type—ideal because of their convenient size. They will be handsomely printed and will contain many interesting portraits and views.*

A 28 PAGE PAMPHLET FREE

For sample page and full information address

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY

85 Fifth Ave., New York; 4 Park St., Boston
378-388 Wabash Avenue, Chicago
323 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia.

In applying please mention THE DIGEST.

MY TOUR IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

By F. H. DEVERELL. **5s.**

"A simple and graphic description of a tour in Palestine."—RECORD.

"A beautiful setting . . . Charmingly illustrated."—KNOWLEDGE.

"Pleasantly written. . . . Of considerable value to the teacher and student."—SUNDAY SCHOOL CHRONICLE.

"One of the most interesting records of travel in the Holy Land that has appeared for a long time."—COOK'S EXCURSIONIST.

London: Eyre and Spottiswoode.

EVERY STUDENT OF RELIGION Should read "THE OPEN COURT," an Unpartisan Organ of Religious, Ethical, Philosophical and Scientific Expression. Yearly, $1.00. Sample copies free. OPEN COURT PUB. CO., 324 Dearborn, Chicago.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

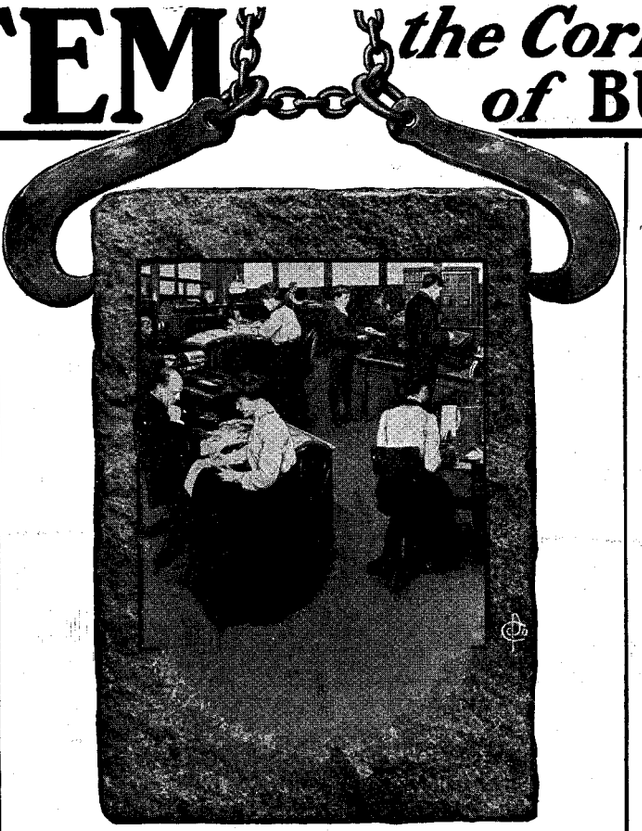
By Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., and other Unitarian literature **SENT FREE.** Address M. C., Arlington St. Church, Boston, Mass.

Send for Free Illustrated Circular

of the captivating books, "How Paris Amuses Itself" and "The Real Latin Quarter." Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SYSTEM the Corner Stone of BUSINESS



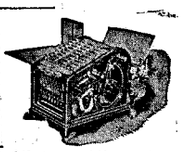
No permanent success without System. That's true absolutely.

Here are fifteen ways to better your Systems. Read about them carefully.

Old-fashioned bound books for accounts are impractical and expensive. Loose-leaf books allow of arrangement, rearrangement and expansion. They save time, for the yearly or semi-yearly opening of new books is done away with. They are self-indexing. The JONES PERPETUAL LEDGER COMPANY'S LOOSE-LEAF BOOKS have every advantage of any loose-leaf book and more—absolute alignment of the leaves—a strong binder in which the leaves can not move a hair's breadth. Every progressive business-man should read Catalog 1. It explains how to apply these books to *your* business.

Every man who conducts correspondence is interested in the question: "Which is the best typewriter?" There are twenty-five substantial reasons why the OLIVER TYPEWRITER is the best machine the world has produced. It has proven its unqualified right to the title, "The Standard Visible Writer," and its adoption increases quantity, improves quality and reduces expense. Strong claims—but easily proven. The wide range of the Oliver Typewriter's usefulness makes it easy to adopt systems heretofore impracticable except with the pen. Catalog 2 explains in detail.

Time is money. BAIRD'S NO. 12 TIME STAMP makes an absolutely accurate record for every purpose where time counts. Receipt of correspondence, job time, arrival and departure of employees and in countless other cases time is measured to the minute by this—the only durable time stamp. The clock movement, in an entirely separate compartment from the stamping mechanism, is unaffected by the hammer action. The price is remarkably low. Catalog 25 describes and illustrates the Baird Time Stamp.

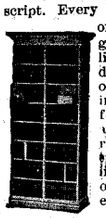


For many years methods of accounting did not change materially, but when the BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE was placed on the market this branch of office work was revolutionized. Today there are 12,500 of these great time-savers in banks, mercantile houses, factories, wholesale and retail stores, etc. The Burroughs Adding Machine bears the same relation to figures that the typewriter does to correspondence. It adds figures with ten times the speed of the quickest clerk, and it is mechanically impossible for it to make a mistake. Described in Catalog 13. Write for it.

No office is considered complete without an EDISON MIMEOGRAPH. It both quickens business and saves money. There is a place in almost any business where an Edison Mimeograph will save time and money. Perhaps you see no use for it in *your* office. You probably will after you read Catalog 6 and understand what a Mimeograph will do. Simply cut out and sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement or, better still, write us a letter stating your business, and we can suggest methods to meet your requirements.

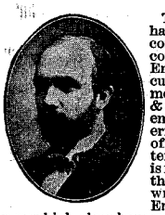
No matter what you want to file—information, papers, samples, documents—there is a Shaw-Walker way to do it. Shaw-Walker card systems are better than books—Shaw-Walker vertical letter-files better than flat-sheet cabinets—Shaw-Walker sectional bookcases better than solid ones. All are built in sections so they will grow as your business grows. Send to-day for Catalog 19. It tells all about SHAW-WALKER SYSTEMS. Cost the Shaw-Walker Company 38c. to send it; simply sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement.

File your clippings, memoranda and manuscript. Every busy man—literary, business or professional—realizes the great necessity of properly filing and classifying memoranda, clippings, data, etc. Any one who has spent time searching through a mass of papers for a paragraph once marked, a misplaced clipping or memorandum, will appreciate the tremendous advantage of having such data arranged in order and at his fingers' ends.



The LIBRARY FILING CABINET is the solution of the problem of classification. It is the acme of simplicity and ready reference. Send for Catalog 8.

More money is paid each month by MAHIN'S MAGAZINE for live ideas and articles along the line of advertising than by any other publication in the world. Every issue is a live wire—suggestive, helpful. Here for the first time advertising is treated as a science. Every phase of publicity is thoroughly discussed. One reader writes: "A single article by Prof. Scott has more than paid my subscription for the year." Just what you should know about advertising you get by reading and *studying* MAHIN'S MAGAZINE. 1904 will be greater than ever. Catalog 32 will put you in touch with a profitable investment. Write for it to-day.



The business world has waked up to the commercial value of correct and effective English in letters, circulars and advertisements. Marshall Field & Co. offer $1.00 to any employee who finds an error of English in any of their printed matter. Mr. Sherwin Cody is recognized as one of the most scholarly writers of business English living and many high-class houses are introducing his set of four books on business English, equipping the desk of their managers, credit men, ad writers, correspondents and stenographers. Seven complete home study and reference courses "Crisp, simple, direct." Catalog 26 will tell you more.

In "*The Transaction of Business*," Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Sir Arthur Helps give a masterly exposition of the broad principles underlying the practice of modern business. Helps directs and advises in a personal way; clear, vigorous, and right to the point. Carnegie contributes "How to Win Fortune." Beginning with nothing he accumulated over two hundred million dollars. What he has to say about how to do it is of immense value to every other business man, young or old, regardless of his position or calling. Any single chapter is worth many times the price of the book. Twenty thousand already sold. Send for Catalog 31 giving table of contents, etc.

The ADDRESSOGRAPH is as necessary to a modern office as steam is to an engine. With it an office boy can do in one hour what it formerly took ten clerks two hours to do. It addresses envelopes in exact imitation of typewriting, fills in names on duplicate letters, prints names and addresses on shipping tags, pay envelopes, time tickets, monthly statements and loose-leaf systems. Thousands of business houses now have their lists of names arranged for the Addressograph and kept by States or Territories so that printed matter can be speedily sent to any special list. Catalog 7 describes it, and illustrates its many uses. Write for it to-day.

An ERICSSON INTERIOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM shortens office work, saves actual time, saves confusion. To some men such a system seems a luxury. All who have installed the system *know* it is an economy. Cheap interior 'phones soon get out of order. That's worse than no system at all. But the Ericsson is built to last—the same quality and style used on long distance lines. No other concern anywhere has studied the telephone System so thoroughly, or devised so many special instruments and attachments to save time and bother in office communication. Ask now for Catalog 4.

SOME business men are prejudiced against fountain pens. And that same prejudice has kept them from knowing how great a saving WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS would make in their office work. Continuous writing without dipping and blotting saves so much of a man's own time—and the time of his stenographers and clerks—that a pen pays for itself in a short time. But the fountain pen must be a "Waterman." Catalog 5 tells all about Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, and of special pens made for modern office work. Write for Catalog.

There was a time when any old chair would do for the office. But times have changed, and ideas of business comfort have changed with them. MCCLOUD'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY ADJUSTABLE SPRING BACK CHAIRS have been important factors in the improvement. "Back Resters," they call them—because they give complete back rest while at work, thereby enabling the man at the desk or the woman at the typewriter to accomplish more work with greater comfort. Catalog 14 describes the McCloud Chairs.

"Right men for right places; right places for right men." This is the watchword for HAPGOOD'S, the incorporated company which has made a CLEARING HOUSE FOR BRAINS one of the most notable features of modern business methods. If you are an employer of high-grade men and want to hire go American brains, write for Hapgood's Catalog No. 21a. If you are a capable man, desiring a high-grade position, write for Hapgood's Catalog No. 21b. Hapgood's eye looks everywhere. It searches the world for competent men. It looks for you if you say so.

FREE

information is offered you here. Mail us this coupon or write us a letter.

To SYSTEM Chicago

Please send, without cost to me, the books checked in the list following:

.....Catalog 1	
.....Cat. 2	.....Cat. 4
.....Cat. 5	.....Cat. 6
.....Catalog 7	.....Catalog 8
.....Catalog 12	.....Catalog 14
.....Catalog 19	.....Catalog 21a
.....Catalog 21b	.....Catalog 25
.....Catalog 26	.....Catalog 31
.....Catalog 32	

Name.....

Address.....

Business.....

I enclose $.....Send SYSTEM, the magazine, for .....on approval. If I am not satisfied when the subscription ends, you agree to return my remittance.

You should read System, the magazine. Don't waste time trying to think out systems for yourself. Don't experiment with your business. The methods that have failed with others will fail with you. Beware of them. The systems that others have found successful will help you to success. Make use of them. Learn of them in System. There is no other way.

Special to "Digest" Readers.

For $1.00 we will send you System for six months to come, and as a premium, absolutely free from all further charge, six interesting back numbers for immediate reading. Twelve numbers for a dollar. A bargain you cannot afford to miss.

A Valuable Book Free.

Send $2.00 for a full years' subscription and we will send, not only the six extra numbers, but "Short Cuts" A booklet that is all its name implies.

System

Edited by A. W. SHAW

Marquette Building

CHICAGO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Four Fine Features For

The 1904 **PEARSON'S** "The Easy-to-Read Magazine"

One Dollar A Year

Indian Fights and Fighters, 1863-1903

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

Eight papers containing a brilliant and thrilling history of the hostile frontier of the past forty years.

Around Old Phil Kearney—The massacre of Fetterman's command—"32 against 3,000"—the story of Powell's desperate defense of Piney Island.

Forsythe's Famous Fight on the Arickaree—The last charge and death of Roman Nose.

In the Lava Beds of Oregon—Wheaton's campaign. The murder of Canby—General J. C. Davis's capture of "Captain Jack and his Modocs."

Chie Joseph' of the (Nez Perces) Retreat of 1,400 miles, pursued by Miles and Howard.

Crook' Campaigns—Miles's and Lawton's pursuit and capture of Geronimo—Major Brown's famous Cave figh with the Apache i Salt River Cañon—the capture of Crazy Horse.

The Magnificent Seventh Cavalry—Custer's successful attack upon Black Kettle and his two thousand on the Washita—Custer's fata defeat at the Little Big Horn by Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull.

These and many more dramatic historic incidents described in Dr. Brady's inimitable style. In almost every case the leaders of these campaigns (where living) have revised the articles or contributed personal reminiscences, thus assisting in the preparation of the most accurate and dramatic accounts ever published upon the subject.

Modern Methods of "Finance"

By HENRY GEORGE, JR.

President Roosevelt said in his speech at Concord, N. H., on August 28, 1902:

"About all we have a right to expect from Government is that it will see that the cards are not stacked."

He was referring to the great industrial combinations; to their acquisition and ruthless use of privileges in destroying competition, and to their stock-market manipulations. His speech struck a responsive chord in the public mind. What the consumer, the competitor, and the inventor asks is simply fair treatment—that the "cards" shall not be "stacked."

With a view to showing the methods pursued in organization and manipulation of many of these giant industrial consolidations, PEARSON'S MAGAZINE will publish a series of articles from the pen of Henry George, Jr., who has made a special study of typical cases.

The Amalgamation, Inflation, and Manipulation of COPPER is the subject of the first two articles of this series. **THE ASPHALT BUBBLE is to be the third.**

Tom Nast

By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

GEN. U. S. GRANT was once asked to name the man whom he considered the greatest single figure to come out of the Civil War. He replied without a moment's hesitation: **"TOM NAST."**

Shortly before his death Mr. Nast gathered together his old scrap-books and memoranda, in which were recorded the facts upon which his world-famous cartoons were built, and gave them into the keeping of his friend, Albert Bigelow Paine, with the announcement that Mr. Paine was to be his literary executor.

Forthwith Mr. Paine commenced work upon the memoirs of perhaps the *greatest moulder of public opinion ever known.*

"PEARSON'S" will shortly commence the publication of this most important set of papers.

The Overthrow of the Tweed Ring
The Civil War Period
The Horrors of Slavery
The Reconstruction Period
The Greeley Presidential Campaign
The Garibaldi Campaign in Italy
The Great Heenan-Sayers Fight in London
The Blaine Presidential Campaign

are a few of the subjects upon which is built this great series of articles which make so vivid **a picture of the times when history was warm in the making.**

Monsieur A. V. will resume The Revelations of an International Spy

This second series is presented in response to the demands of "PEARSON" readers, who enjoyed the first series running through six months of 1903.

The author still insists that his identity must remain a secret.

Following is the schedule thus far planned for the publication of this great series of entrancing stories of governmental intrigue:

The Ruse of the Dowager Empress
The Abdication of Francis Joseph
The Death of Queen Draga

ADVENTURES OF CAPT. HORN, Frank R. Stockton
JOHN MARCH SOUTHERNER, G. W. Cable
GALLEGHER and OTHER STORIES, Richard Harding Davis
PASTIME STORIES, Thomas Nelson Page
ST. IVES, Robert Louis Stevenson
A PASTEBOARD CROWN, Clara Morris
FOR LOVE OF COUNTRY, Cyrus Townsend Brady
THE CIRCUIT RIDER, Edward Eggleston
THE ROGUE'S MARCH, E. W. Hornung
THE GARDEN OF EDEN, Blanche Willis Howard
THAT LASS O' LOWRIES, Francis Hodgson Burnett
THE INLANDER, Harrison Robertson
ON PETER'S ISLAND, Arthur R. Ropes
THE HOUSE OF EGREMONT, Molly Elliot Seawell
THE HEART OF TOIL, Octave Thanet

EVERY "PEARSON" subscriber receives great book-purchasing privileges. As a means of introducing these special benefits to you we make the following offer:

"PEARSON'S" for one year, $1.00
Any one of these books originally issued at . 1.50
For $1.25

PEARSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, Dept. D, 2-20 Astor Place, NEW YORK

"A Dainty Story, Quite out of the Common"

"It is a dainty little story, and quite out of the common. It furnishes an hour's enjoyable reading, and can not fail to move tender feelings as well as to cause smiles."—*Daily Evening Telegraph*, Phila.

The Transfiguration of Miss Philura

This clever story is based on the theory that every physical need and every desire of the human heart can be claimed and received from the "Encircling Good" by the true believer. By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY, author of "Titus," "Stephen," "Prisoners of the Sea," etc. 12mo, cloth, dainty binding. 40 cents, net; by mail, 45 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

Reaching the Shut-in Mind

Laura Bridgman

Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil and What He Taught Her

The remarkable story of Dr. Samuel G. Howe's successful pioneer efforts in teaching the deaf, dumb, blind; told authentically by MAUD HOWE and FLORENCE HOWE HALL.

William Dean Howells says: "The wonderful work of Dr. Howe should not be forgotten in this day of Helen Keller, and her liberation with the key that unlocked the cell of Laura Bridgman."

Illustrated, Crown 8vo. $1.50 net; postpaid $1.63.

Laura E. Richard's New Book

The Golden Windows

A captivating book of fables for old and young, by the popular author of "Captain January," etc.

"Forty-four fables, simply written and exquisitely conceived."—***Boston Herald.***

"Will be read with interest by the oldest members of the household as well as the children."—***St. Louis Globe Democrat.***

Handsomely illustrated and embellished. 12mo, $1.50 po tpaid.

☞ **Send for Illustrated Fall Announcements**

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, BOSTON

A Brilliant, Artistic Story

"Here is the touch of the artist, nervous, brilliant, at once delicate and strong. . . . Every speech lives and glows."—*The London Times.*

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS

By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES
(Mrs. Craigie)

A NOVEL which is considered one of the most successful literary achievements of this gifted author.

"Full of Daintiness and Sparkle"

"The daintiness and sparkle of her work are indisputable."—*The New York Times.*

"Every page is rich in these little touches, the little half-lights and suggestions which reflect not so much the practised as the instinctively skilful hand."—*The New York Tribune.*

"There is hardly a page that does not sparkle with at least one clever saying. You can not skip it because you read with enjoyment."—*Morning Post.*

12mo, Cloth. 343 pages. $1.50 post-paid

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

Vital Helps for All Nerve Sufferers

NERVES IN DISORDER

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Every affliction resulting from the nerves is treated by this high and unquestioned authority. The book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth the most advanced and valuable scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles.

"It is a work valuable alike to professional and non-professional readers, and if carefully read will be found of great help in the prevention and cure of many forms of nervous troubles common to-day."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

"The reading of this book will do much to relieve the needless sufferings of nervous people, which are due to a lack of understanding of the disease."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

"The book is eminently sane, moderate, and thoroughly scientific in tone. . . . To all suffering from nervous diseases, to all interested in the study and treatment of such disorders, we unhesitatingly recommend it."—*Health Culture*, New York.

12mo, Cloth, 218 pp. $1.50 postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Read it—Jew or Gentile—rich or poor—if you have a heart that even half quickens at the recounting of a plucky fight."—*Davenport Times.*

THAT PRINTER OF UDELL'S

A Story of the Middle West, by HAROLD BELL WRIGHT

Nine Illustrations by Gilbert. 468 Pages. 12mo. Cloth. Gilt Top. $1.50.

"Full of movement and passion."—*Standard, Chicago.*
"Excellent character creation."—*Republic, St. Louis.*
"The equal of 'David Harum.'"—*Pittsburgh Leader.*
"One of the most wholesome and strengthening brain products of the season"—*Albany Press.*
"Done to the life."—*Chicago Tribune.*
"Absorbing, thoughtful novel."—*Kansas City Journal.*
"Strength and virility combined."—*Literary World, Boston.*
"Wring tears and laughter."—*Record-Herald, Chicago.*
"There is character in the touch."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*
"Well written and decidedly interesting."—*New York Times.*
"A thoroughly good novel."—*Boston Globe.*
"It is human to the very core."—*Nashville American.*
"Altogether an estimable story."—*New York Sun.*

For Sale at all Bookstores, or by the Publishers direct. Our Mail Order Book Catalogue of all Publishers for 1904 is ready (448 pages), FREE. Write for it.

THE BOOK SUPPLY COMPANY, 266-268 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

A new and revised edition of the author's previous work "The Ten Commandments in the 19th Century"

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AND THE LORD'S PRAYER

By FERDINAND S. SCHENCK, D.D.

Professor of Practical Theology, Theological Seminary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, New Brunswick

The author takes up each of the ten commandments in order, and applies them socially, commercially, politically, and religiously. He also points out the wealth of meaning contained in the Lord's Prayer.

12mo, Cloth, $1.00 net. By Mail, $1.10

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

French Court Memoirs

Marie Jeanne Du Barry

SPECIAL OFFER

FROM Henry of Navarre to and through the reign of Du Barry (whose personal memoirs occupy four of the volumes) this set of books covers the back-stairs-and-kitchen-gossip side of French Court history, much as Guizot covers its outward manifestations. And where so much was set afoot with secret and obscure design, where so little was open and above-board, where boudoir councils dictated treaties and the wounded vanity of favorites instigated campaigns, where a low-born woman's caprice could send forth the torch to lay waste the half of Europe, it is impossible to comprehend the curious events of history without knowing the intimate details of those underlying causes. It is characteristic of these Memoirs that in dealing with the peculiar affairs which are associated in every one's mind with French Court history of the period, their very simplicity and frankness purge them of all offense.

The undersigned controls a few sets of these personal French Court Memoirs (translated with fidelity into English), which can be secured, in complete sets only, at a very low price and on small monthly payments, if preferred, provided application be made at once.

These few copies are from a limited numbered and registered *de luxe* edition, bound up to sell at $10 a volume. But through a binder's error the leather of the volumes is imperfectly matched; consequently it becomes advisable to dispose of them outside of regular subscription channels, and at a price about equal to the value of the unbound sheets.

A booklet fully describing the edition will be sent, together with price particulars, if you sign and send the inquiry slip below *at once*. Address

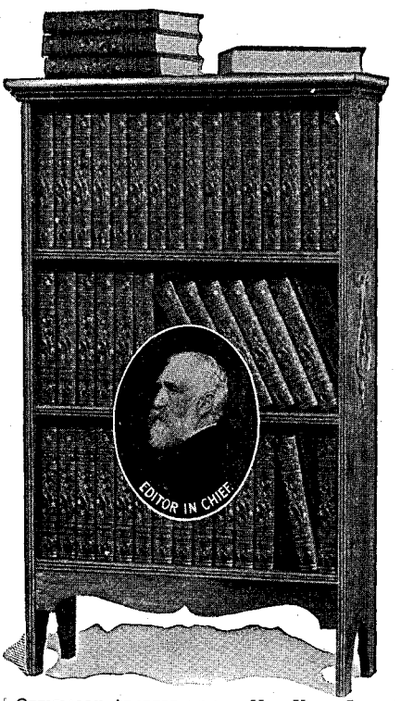
J. B. Chadbourne, 11 East 16th St., New York

Please send me particulars—advertisement in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Nov. 7, '03.

Name .....

Address .....

The Library of ALL Authors!



OFFICIALLY ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS AND NEW YORK STATE REGENTS.

39 Volumes—Authors and Their Works.
2 Volumes—Songs, Hymns and Lyrics.
2 Volumes—Dictionary of Authors.
2 Volumes—Synopses of Noted Books.
1 Volume—Index and Guide to Systematic Readings.

46 Volumes in all.

20,000 pages and 800 illustrations.

The work of 300 editors, critics and scholars

It contains the best of science, philosophy, history, biography, poetry, humor, travel, fiction, oratory, essays, letters—in a word, all the best and most lasting literary thought of sixty centuries.

What Purchasers Say

S. S. McClure: "It is undoubtedly the most successful publication ever undertaken in this country, if not in the world."

Philip D. Armour: "I gave Armour Institute of Technology a set of the Warner Library and took one for myself, because I am convinced that it is the most valuable set of books for private or public library now to be had."

General Fitzhugh Lee: "The 'Library of the World's Best Literature' is the most valuable and fascinating work I have ever had in my library."

Rev. Charles James Wood, LL.D.: "The Warner Library will prove the force that starts a new epoch in the intellectual life of the American people."

It is a serious problem, this of buying the right books. There are so many of them, and one's shelfroom is so small that the attempt to collect an adequate library seems hopeless.

But suppose a great scholar, assisted by 300 editors, should collect the best stories, poems, essays, orations, histories, biographies, etc., from all over the world—suppose he should summarize the work of every author during sixty centuries of the world's history—would you not believe that a set of books containing all this material would solve your library problem?

That is precisely what Charles Dudley Warner did in

The Famous Warner Library

OF THE WORLD'S BEST LITERATURE. He brought together in forty-six beautiful volumes the best literary products of every nation, living and dead. The Koran, the Talmud, the Egyptian Book of the Dead, and Icelandic writings are found side by side with stories by Dickens, Scott, Kipling, Stevenson, and poems and essays from every famous pen. While the illustrations from great paintings, illuminated manuscripts and drawings aid to establish this as a Complete Survey of Literature!

A Unique Feature

Another distinguishing feature of the famous **WARNER LIBRARY** is its series of critical and interpretative essays upon every worthy author. These essays enable the reader easily to become versed in every author and and every school of writing. They are found in **no other collection of books**, and the librarians of great public libraries refer to **WARNER** for guidance.

The Public Opinion Club

Recognizing the value of this unique set of books, Public Opinion obtained control of an entire edition, and formed **a Half Price** club for the distribution of sets **direct to readers**—thus saving bookdealers' profits—on **easy monthly payments.** This is a rare opportunity to equip your home with the finest library ever gathered together since the art of making books began.

Cut off the coupon below and send it to us **To-Day!** It will bring full particulars and handsome specimen pages without cost to you; also a

Sample Copy Free

of **"Public Opinion,"** the most instructive weekly magazine published, containing the news of the world for busy people.

L-3

CUT OFF THIS COUPON TO-DAY

Public Opinion Club
91 and 93 Fifth Ave., New York City

Gentlemen: Please send *without cost* to me, sample copy of "Public Opinion," also sample pages and full particulars of your advertising offer of the "Library of The World's Best Literature."

Name.....

Street.....

Town.....

State.....

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SECOND EDITION!

TITTLEBAT TITMOUSE

TITTLEBAT TITMOUSE

A New Illustrated Edition of DR. SAMUEL WARREN'S Famous Novel, Edited by CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, with the Special Authorization and Approval of E. Walpole Warren, D.D., Son of the Author .:. .:. .:. .:.

One of the Great Novels of the World

65 DRAWINGS BY WILL CRAWFORD

"A veritable masterpiece."—*New York Times.*

"Not surpassed by anything in the 'Pickwick Papers.'"—*Thomas Bailey Aldrich.*

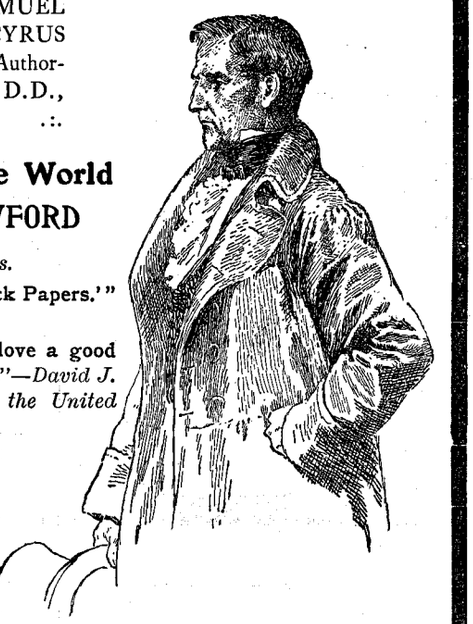
"It ought to commend itself to those who love a good story well told, and having some meaning to it."—*David J. Brewer, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States.*

"A novel of remarkable power."—*Lyman Abbott, D.D.*

"One of the most popular novels of the century."—*Dictionary of National Biography.*

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.50

At all Bookstores



OILY GAMMON.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, *Publishers*, NEW YORK

The favorite book of Quotations among the leading Writers, Speakers, Editors, Lawyers, and other Professional Men

(NOTE THE DISTINGUISHED NAMES BELOW)

"*The cyclopedia is so absolutely indispensable. We rejoice in it.*"—SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

"*There is a place for it in every school, home, and public library, and it should fill that place at once.*"—EDUCATION, *Boston.*

"The wisdom of the wise and the experience of ages may be preserved in a quotation"

Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

Compiled by J. K. HOYT

Over thirty thousand choice quotations, embracing a comprehensive list of subjects, with eighty-six thousand lines of concordance; also an Appendix containing quotations from the modern foreign languages, Latin law terms, etc. Every quotation is selected with discrimination as to its pertinence to the subject of which it treats, the prominence and authority of its author, and its probable usefulness to the user. The wide popularity of the cyclopedia among literary and professional men and the emphatic commendations from high authorities have abundantly attested the value of the work to writers, speakers, lawyers, ministers, teachers, and others who have occasion to strengthen or beautify their written or spoken words by apt quotations.

SOME OF ITS EMINENT USERS AND THEIR EMPHATIC OPINIONS AS TO ITS WORTH

Hon. Horace Porter, U. S. Ambassador to France
"A work which will commend itself to all scholars. No library will be complete without it."

Hon. Joseph H. Choate, U. S. Minister to England
"I have always found this cyclopedia the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford
"It has been to me a practical help."

Noah Porter, D.D., LL.D., ex-Pres. of Yale University
"It is a help and pleasure to many."

Ex-Pres. Benjamin Harrison
"The cyclopedia will be of great value and usefulness to many persons."

Wm. Cleaver Wilkinson, D.D., University of Chicago
"It is an extraordinary rich thesaurus of choice quotations, selected from a vast range of literature."

Judge Albert Haight, Court of Appeals, State of New York
"As an aid to the scholar and as a book of reference it is of rare value."

William Hayes Ward, D.D., Editor *The Independent*
"Invaluable to the writer who has constantly to verify quotations."

Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., LL.D.
"The claim to a novelty in the abundance of its matter and to be arranged on a new principle is well founded."

W. J. Rolfe, M.A., D.L., Harvard University
"By far the most complete and satisfactory work of its class."

Hon Samuel J. Randall, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives
"I consider it the best book of quotations which I have seen."

Pres. Francis L. Patton, Princeton University
"It is prepared with very great care and is very complete."

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt
"The work is indispensable to the scholar and the author."

Hon Geo. F. Edmunds
"It is the best work of the kind with which I am acquainted."

Prof. Wm. Hand Browne, Johns Hopkins University
"Remarkably copious and accurate in its extracts, and is admirably arranged for convenience of reference."

Hon. Wallace D. Bassford, House of Representatives
"I am much impressed with its usefulness and general excellence."

Buckram, Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards, Price $6 00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00. 8vo, 6 1-2 Inches Wide, 10 Inches Long, 2 1-2 Inches Thick. 1205 Pages

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York

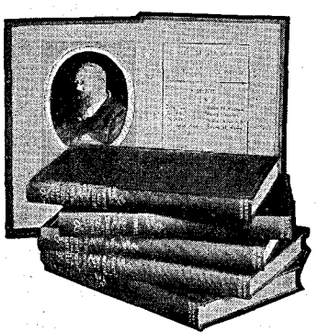
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

50c a Month

The Greatest Works OF THE WORLD'S

50c a Month

GREATEST SCIENTISTS



We take the risk and ship entire set on receipt of 50 cents.

We pay expressage and allow return of books if unsatisfactory.

The Library of Scientific Achievement

SIX HANDSOME VOLUMES

The Review of Reviews

TWO FULL YEARS

(24 ISSUES)

50c.

with order and 50c. a month for twelve months.

The Triumphs of Invention, Discovery, and Exploration narrated by the men who won them for the world

This series of the Little Masterpieces is a vast scientific library condensed for the average reader who wants to understand the wonders of the telegraph, the camera, the steam engine, modern medicine, astronomy, and natural science. It is not a ponderous work full of technical discussion, but is edited for the average man or woman, and is truly fascinating reading. Subscribers write that young folks are eager to absorb its quantities of useful knowledge.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland writes: "It seems to me that I have never seen more valuable information and study gathered together in smaller and yet not destructively cramped compass, or in a more attractive form."

Nine dollars and fifty cents worth for $6.50, payable in little monthly sums mailed in a coin-carrier which we provide from month to month. Send first payment in stamps.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Presidential election impending and the many notable public questions and problems before this country and the world will make *The Review of Reviews* more than ever indispensable.

The *American Monthly Review of Reviews* is the one important magazine in the world giving—in its pictures, its text, in its contributed articles, editorials, and departments—a comprehensive and timely record of the world's current history.

"THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD"

Subscribers often write that Dr. Albert Shaw's editorials in the opening department, "The Progress of the World," are alone fully worth the subscription price of the magazine. Here the editor gives in connected paragraphs, illustrated with timely pictures and cartoons, an account of what the world, and particularly America, has been doing during the month immediately past. The political situation is impartially explained, international happenings are chronicled, great economic movements discussed.

The greatest men and women in public life rely on this magazine to give them an alert, accurate, and dignified account of what is going on in the world. Hundreds of readers have testified to the fact that it will help every man or woman in a profession or business, and will stimulate the intellectual growth of intelligent people in their homes.

Partial List of what is in the

LITTLE MASTERPIECES OF SCIENCE

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Lightning Identified with Electricity.
THOS. HUXLEY. The Sea and Its Works. Earthquakes and Volcanoes. A Liberal Education. Science and Culture. Evolution of the Horse.
JOHN FISKE. The Part Played by Infancy in the Evolution of Man.
SIMON NEWCOMB. The Problem of Astronomy.
RICHARD PROCTOR. What We Learn from the Sun.
CHAS. DARWIN. The Origin of Species in Summary. The Origin of the Descent of Man.
ALEX. GRAHAM BELL. The Invention of the Telephone.
GEO. STEPHENSON. The "Rocket" Locomotive and Its Discovery.
MICHAEL FARADAY. Preparing the Way for the Electric Dynamo and Motor.
GEO. ILES. The Photography of the Skies. The Strange Story of the Flowers. The First Atlantic Cables. The First Wireless Telegraph. The First Review and Prospect of Electricity.
JOS. HENRY. Invention of the Electric Telegraph.
SIR JAS. PAGET, M.D. Escape from Pain. The History of a Discovery.
ALFRED R. WALLACE. Mimicry and Other Protective Resemblances Among Animals.
LEWIS AND CLARK. Arrival at the Pacific Ocean, 1805.
JUSTIN WINSOR. Columbus Discovers America.
LELAND O. HOWARD. Fighting Pests with Insect Allies.
FRANCIS GALTON. Twins: Their History as a Criterion of the Relative Powers of Nature and Nurture.
WM. H. HUDSON. Sight in Savages.
OLIVER W. HOLMES. Mechanism in Thought and Morals.
J. S. BILLINGS, M.D. Progress of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century.
BUEL P. COLTON. Care of the Eyes.
B. W. RICHARDSON, M.D. Natural Life and Death. Rules of Health.
ROBSON ROOSE, M.D. The Art of Prolonging Life.
T. M. PRUDDEN, M.D. Tuberculosis and Its Prevention.
PATRICK GEDDES AND J. ARTHUR THOMSON. Pasteur and His Work.

THE LITTLE MASTERPIECES OF SCIENCE

are edited by George Iles, author of "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera." The editor, having devoted years to the study of science, is thoroughly competent to select the highest flights of genius from the published works of the learned scientists.

It is not a question of your having a taste for scientific matters; every wide-awake person must be acquainted with the principles of Science, in this age of broadening horizons and revolutionary truth.

Binding and Typography

The binding and prints are beautifully executed, the size and shape so convenient, 4½x6½ inches, that the books fairly invite the reading. Each volume is bound in red cloth and contains a photogravure portrait of one of the most celebrated of the scientists.

Cut off and Mail with 50 cents in Stamps

I accept your Masterpiece-of-Science Offer, with the understanding that the books may be returned if not satisfactory.

.....

.....

.....

L. D.

The Review of Reviews Company

13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LIFE SKETCHES OF UTOPIAN LEADERS

Full of interesting anecdotes and accounts of their various accomplishments will be found in

History of Socialism In the United States

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

A complete account of the origin, development and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country.

A FEW OF THE INTERESTING PERSONALITIES DESCRIBED

Robert Owen, the Scotch philanthropist who transformed a factory town, introduced legislative reforms for the benefit of workingmen, and finally came to the United States to found model communities.

Charles Fourier, the taciturn French philosopher and writer, who evolved an elaborate social system with the Phalanx as its unit, and with an organization for world-wide application.

Albert Brisbane, the son of a well-to-do land owner of Batavia, N. Y., who was the foremost advocate of Fourierism in the United States, a man of learning, an author of ability, and the close friend of Horace Greeley.

Wilhelm Weitling, a German tailor who became an enthusiastic apostle of communism, and came to the United States to form many labor organizations among German workingmen.

Henry George, the sailor, printer, writer, and single-tax advocate, author of the celebrated book, "Progress and Poverty," and an eloquent orator.

Edward Bellamy, the journalist and celebrated author of the Utopian novel "Looking Backward," which resulted in the "nationalist" movement, including over half a million people in this country alone.

Besides Many Others of Note.

12mo, Cloth, 371 pp., $1.50 net. By Mail, $1.67

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs. New York

BY Seumas MacManus

The Red Poocher

A Captivating Irish Story

"Full of the most refreshing Irish wit and humor"—*Louisville Christian Observer.*

"Irresistible eloquence, wit and fun."—*The Bookseller*, Chicago.

"Related in the very spirit of Irish humor."—*Denver Times.*

"A diverting little volume of Irish sport and fun."—*Boston Herald.*

"Genuine Irish humor makes this volume captivating."—*Rochester Herald.*

"It will keep you in good humor."—*Unity*, Chicago.

"Fiction that will repay reading."—*Evening Post*, New York.

"Irrepressibly funny."—*Syracuse Herald.*

"No one who likes fooling mixed with brains can afford to miss it."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"Four more delightful bits of Celtic philosophy and humor have not come to us."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"These rollicking tales each have a surprise at the end like the snap of a steel spring."—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

"These stories are told in inimitable style."—*Newark Advertiser.*

"The stories are humorous and full of light-heartedness."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"The stories are genuinely humorous."—*Washington Star.*

Grace Duffie Boylan, Author and Critic, Battle Creek, Mich.

"The Red Poocher is an Irish Robin Hood of infinite wit and irrepressible humor, whom I hope to see soon on the stage in a five-act comedy. For the author has but to add a blue-eyed colleen in a scarlet cloak, and then ring up the curtain on a true scene from the every-day annals of Ireland. The book is so bright, so whimsy, that it must appear to others, as it does to me, one of the most attractive little volumes of the year."

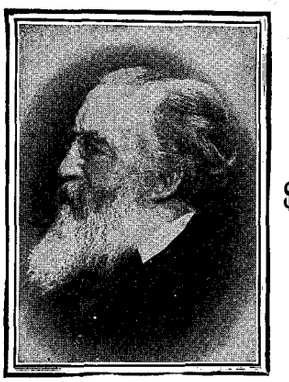
12mo, Cloth, 130 pages, Ornamental Cover, Half-tone Frontispiece. Price, 75c. postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

By Justin McCarthy

A BRILLIANT LITTLE HISTORY, "AS FASCINATING AS A NOVEL" . .

Ireland and Her Story



JUSTIN McCARTHY

Third Edition

16mo, Cloth, $1 Postpaid

With Map

Funk & Wagnalls Company Publishers New York

MR. McCARTHY AT HIS BEST

American Monthly Review of Reviews. New York: "The qualities of style that have contributed so greatly to the popularity of Mr. McCarthy's earlier works are present in this little volume to a marked degree. In clearness and in grace of expression, certainly no contemporary English writer can be said to surpass the author."

UNSWAYED BY PREJUDICE

New York Times Saturday Review: "Clear in his literary style, and in the narration of historical events, he is unswayed by race prejudice."

WRITTEN IN A CHARMING STYLE

New York Press: "Written in Mr. McCarthy's always charming style and with his equally inevitable good nature."

CLEAR, FAIR AND UNPREJUDICED

Indianapolis News: "An admirably fair, unprejudiced and clear statement of the history of the Irish race."

THE BOOK FOR BUSY READERS

Washington Times: "It gives the history of Ireland in a condensed form, suitable for busy readers, and is clearly and thoughtfully written."

The Cleveland Leader: "His story is as fascinating as a novel; it has the sweep of history and the actuality of good newspaper work. And this is done—a graphic illuminative history of Ireland given—in less than 200 pages."

A MODEL OF CONCISENESS

Mail and Express, New York: "A model of lucid condensation. . . . This little volume contains all—literally all—the information that the average man needs, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the history of Ireland."

LIGHT UPON OBSCURE HISTORY

The Book News, Philadelphia: ". . . It will shed light upon the history of an island which, for most readers, is wrapt in obscurity, but which has a past rich in poetry, full of heroic traditions, and at one period profoundly tinging the thought of all Christendom."

CHARMING PICTURE OF IRISH PEOPLE

Toledo Daily Blade: ". . . Charming in literary style and calm and unbiased in opinion. Ireland, from the earliest times down to the present day, is considered from a broad and impartial standpoint and with a clear understanding of the peculiarities of the Celtic race."

POLITICAL PERSONNEL VIVIDLY PICTURED

Journal-News, Evansville, Ind.: "The personnel of the various parties in Irish political history is presented briefly but vividly and clearly. . . . It is an admirably fair, unprejudiced, and clear statement of the history of the Irish race."

"A Prophecy of the Times to Come"

Jesus the Jew

It brings together men of all creeds and beliefs in a common understanding of the essential elements of harmony in the religions of the Jew and the non-Jew By Harris Weinstock.

12mo, Cloth, 229 pp. Price, $1.00; by mail, $1.07

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

"The most perfect dictionary ever made."
—A. G. Wilkinson, Ph. D.
U.S. PATENT OFFICE

Send for Prospectus and Easy Terms of Payment

"Certain to supersede all other dictionaries."
—A. H. Sayce, LL.D.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY
England

New Edition
Revised and Enlarged
THE FUNK & WAGNALLS
STANDARD DICTIONARY
Over 317,000 Words
Cost $1,100,000

100,000 More Vocabulary Terms than any other Dictionary

The Highest Authority Throughout the English-Speaking World

"The merits of The Standard Dictionary are indisputable."
—THE LONDON TIMES

Published by FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY NEW YORK

"The most complete and satisfactory dictionary published."
—THE NEW YORK HERALD

The Real Latin Quarter of Paris

By F. Berkeley Smith

Charles Dana Gibson: "It is like a trip to Paris."

Inside glimpses of the world's greatest Bohemia, profusely illustrated, $1.20.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Frederic Remington: "You have left nothing undone."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This work, of vast importance to the human race, provides an authoritative exposition of the entire subject of preventive medicine intended for both profession and laity

"To the medical profession the work appeals with force as being the only one in the language which covers the whole ground, and to the unprofessional reader it has value for the suggestion it gives for individual conduct so as to keep in perfect health."
—CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

The PREVENTION OF DISEASE

BY AUTHORITIES OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION

Translated from the German by Wilmott Evans

INTRODUCTION BY H. TIMBRELL BULSTRODE, M.D.

Medical Department of H. M. Local Government Board, Lecturer on Public Health in the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital, Honorary Member of the Council of the Epidemological Society of London, etc.

THIS work presents the latest opinion and the most conclusively demonstrated fact on the prevention of every important form of human disease. It is the first work in the English language to provide research from eminent specialists and authorities on this entire vast subject. Its dignity and importance as a vital contribution to progressive medical science, and as an aid in providing humanity with the means toward securing relief from physical suffering, have won for it profound appreciation from both laity and profession. The prophylactic methods of all nations are considered and explained. The history and growth of preventive measures are thoroughly yet concisely set forth. Each of the separate organs, systems and tissues of the body is systematically treated. The great scope which exists for preventive measures, the vast amount of working material provided in this work will be apparent to all who avail themselves of its instructive contents.

A Brief List of Some of the Subjects Treated

Hygiene, Sanitation, Diet, Habits, Mind, Medicine, Surgery, Prophylactics
Diseases of Women, Children, Infectious Diseases
Venereal Disorders, Nervous Disorders, Mental Disorders
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Teeth, Mouth, Skin, Blood, Digestive Organs, Heart, Lungs, Urinary and Generative Organs, Etc., Etc.

COMMENDED BY THE PROFESSION AND THE PRESS

Medical Men Indorse It

Written by men eminent in their specialty, it will be of great value to the physician. Each subject is presented thoroughly and most attractively.—***Francis A. Scratchley, M.D.,*** University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.

It is a capital production in every respect —***William P. Spratling, M.D.,*** Supt. Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y.

It will be of great profit to me, and I consider it a contribution to medical literature of exceeding importance. The articles are by men of the highest reputation —***Daniel B. St. John Roosa, M.D.,*** New York.

I am making daily use of it, and would not like to be without it.—***W. W. Clapp, M.D.,*** Birmingham, Ala.

I am delighted with the work. It should be in the library and read by every progressive physician, as it is full of practical advice such as is daily needed in practice.—***T. J. Charlton, M.D.,*** Savannah, Ga.

I am studying it, and I feel that it is going to be a valuable help to me in my practice, as it possesses to a remarkable degree just what is essential, and gives this in most cases in a very practical manner.—***R. F. Macfarlane, M.D.,*** Long Island City.

Praise from the Medical Press

An important contribution towards the development of preventive medicine.—***The Lancet.***

The work is a distinctly valuable one. Those consulting the different sections will seldom fail to discover matter of interest and practical utility.—***British Medical Journal.***

Praise from the Medical Press
(Continued)

The medical officer of health as well as the general practitioners will derive inspiration from it.—***Milwaukee Medical Journal.***

It appeals to the thoughtful practitioner, the sanitarian, and medical health officers.—***Philadelphia Medical World.***

The authorship represents as fine an array of medical talent as is to be found in the world, and the quality of work does not belie the authorship. The work is a very readable one—valuable to the practitioner, interesting to the layman.—***Medical Standard,*** New York.

Many will be both astonished and delighted at the very broad sense in which the term preventive medicine is used —***Medical Record,*** New York.

The work is clear, practical and reliable, and should be carefully studied by all progressive physicians.—***The Southern Clinic,*** Richmond, Va.

Commended by Daily Press

The work may be warmly commended to medical men as well as the lay reader.—***San Francisco Chronicle.***

Its predominating practicality will draw to it the attention it deserves.—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

There is no doubt that the publishers have rendered a public service by publishing this work.—***The Sun,*** New York, in a 3½ column review.

It offers a sound and healthy code of life for all who are not physically perfect, which few people are.—***Springfield Republican.***

Two Volumes, 8vo, Cloth, 1,081 pp. Net Price, $3.75 per Volume. $7.50 per Set. Write for Circular

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

TOLSTOY AND HIS MESSAGE

ERNEST H. CROSBY

THIS little volume gives an intimate view of the personality, character, and dramatic events in the life of the distinguished Russian writer and reformer, and clearly sets forth all of Tolstoy's ethical, social, and religious beliefs, accompanying this exposition by a concise interpretation of the great teacher's philosophy of life.

Boston Herald: "It throws a charming light on Tolstoy's personality."

Pittsburg Dispatch: "The struggle of a great soul to solve the meaning of life—that is the inspiring theme of Mr. Crosby's biography of Tolstoy."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "It is brief and to the point, and will give to many a comprehension of the man and his philosophy which they cannot elsewhere obtain in so small compass."

Washington Post: "This short essay should be of inestimable value to those who have never had the opportunity to read the writings of this incomparable man."

Pittsburg Gazette: "It is a fervent and forcibly written book, cogent and interesting."

Philadelphia Item: "A convincing and necessary synopsis of this much misunderstood man's purpose."

Religious Telescope, Dayton, O.: "He does not merely explain the social and religious view of the Russian teacher, but he illustrates them from his own experience, and contends masterfully for their adoption."

St. Paul Dispatch: "The students of Tolstoy will find much in this bright, vigorous little book to commend and think upon."

Small 12mo, Cloth, 93 Pages 50 Cents net

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

Another book of keen wit, satire and searching character delineation by the author of "Clerical Types" . . . .

TYPICAL ELDERS AND DEACONS

By Rev. James M. Campbell
("HAMISH MANN")

Character impressions of distinctive types of elders and deacons, written in the author's captivating style.

"His observation, trenchant wit, and kindly humor help to make his book 'meaty.' He has a fund of anecdotes well in hand, and salted down with wise epigrams that are sure to make a hit with all classes of readers."—*Indianapolis Sunday Sentinel.*

"It is the kind of book which every minister of experience has the materials to write, if he only had the knack."—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

"With mingled wit and wisdom does Dr. Campbell hit off the characteristics of the many kinds of church officers he has known in his ministry, drawing the line judiciously between presentation which is too personal to be pleasant, and that which is too abstract to be interesting."—*St. Paul Dispatch*

"Entertaining sketches of typical persons in the church work of every community."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

12mo, cloth, ornamental covers, 137 pp., $1 net. By mail, $1.07

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE

The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

"AUTOMOBILE" AND "ESCALATOR"
will be found fully defined and illustrated in the latest edition of the Funk & Wagnalls "Standard Dictionary."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Keystone Library of Notable Books

TITLES AND AUTHORS

Adam Bede—by George Eliot.
Alice in Wonderland, and Through the Looking Glass—by L. Carroll.
Ardath—by Marie Corelli.
Alhambra—by Washington Irving.
Æsop's Fables.
Andersen's Fairy Tales.
Arabian Nights.
Averil—by Rosa N. Carey.
Age of Fable—by Bulfinch.
Bondman, The—by Hall Caine.
Blithedale Romance, The Snow Image (two vols. in one) } by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Child's History of England—by Charles Dickens.
Cloister and Hearth—by Charles Reade.
Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles.
Children of the Abbey—by R. M. Roche.
David Copperfield—by Charles Dickens.
Daniel Deronda—by George Eliot.
Deemster—by Hall Caine.
Dream Life—by Ik Marvel.
Descent of Man—by Charles Darwin.
Donovan—by Edna Lyall.
East Lynne—by Mrs. Henry Wood.
Egyptian Princess—by Georg Ebers.
Emerson's Essays—by R. W. Emerson.
Felix Holt—by George Eliot.
File 113—by Emil Gaboriau.
French Revolution—by Thomas Carlyle.
First Violin—by Jessie Fothergill.
Firm of Girdlestone—by A. Conan Doyle.
Frederick the Great and His Court—by Muhlbach.
Gold Elsie—by E. Marlitt.
Green Mountain Boys—by D. P. Thompson.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Gulliver's Travels.
Henry Esmond—by W. M. Thackeray.
Hypatia—by Charles Kingsley.
Home Book of Poetry.
Heroes and Hero Worship.
Ivanhoe—by Sir Walter Scott.
In the Golden Days—by Edna Lyall.
Jane Eyre—by Charlotte Bronte.
John Halifax—by Miss Muloch.
Kenilworth—by Sir Walter Scott.
Knight Errant—by Edna Lyall.
Kipling's Poems.
Last Days of Pompeii—by Bulwer-Lytton.
Lucile—by Owen Meredith.
Last of the Barons—by Bulwer-Lytton.
Last of the Mohicans—by J. Fenimore Cooper.
Life of Christ—by Canon Farrar.
Lorna Doone—by R. D. Blackmore.
Lamplighter—by Marie S. Cummins.
Middlemarch—by George Eliot.
Man Who Laughs—by Victor Hugo.
Makers of Florence—by Mrs. Oliphant.
Makers of Venice—by Mrs. Oliphant.
Micah Clarke—by A. Conan Doyle.
Moonstone—by Wilkie Collins.
Merle's Crusade—by Rosa N. Carey.
Mr. Midshipman Easy—by Captain Marryat.
Mosses from an Old Manse—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

SOME OF THE WRITERS INCLUDED

George Eliot	**Nath'l Hawthorne**
Marie Corelli	**Charles Reade**
Walter Scott	**J. F. Cooper**
R. W. Emerson	**Mrs. Oliphant**
Charles Dickens	**Henry Drummond**
Washington Irving	**Thomas Carlyle**
Edna Lyall	**Rudyard Kipling**
Alexander Dumas	**Charles Darwin**

A REMARKABLE BOOK VALUE

The special line of standard books which we publish under the name of "The Keystone Library," has been successful even beyond our expectations, the sales running well up into the thousands. This series includes some of the most famous books ever written. In the matter of manufacture, this Library has never been excelled at the price. The books are handsome in appearance, substantial in workmanship, and of enduring worth.

ANY 20 VOLUMES FOR $9

We have decided to make a special price to "Literary Digest" readers who care to add these choice and standard works to their libraries. We offer them in groups of 20 volumes each for $9 a group, which includes carriage charges. There are 124 titles in the entire Library and you may select several blocks of twenty titles each. We will fill orders for single copies for 58 cents postpaid. The regular price, 20 books postpaid, is $11.60.

CHOICE BOOKMAKING

Each volume has a frontispiece illustration, and is printed from clear type, with rubricated title-page, book-marker, gilt top and neat head-bands. The binding is a ribbed cloth in rich red, ornamented with blind side-title and all-over Keystone design in blind stamping, presenting an effective yet refined appearance that will please the book-lover. The complete list of titles follows.

WHOLESOME AND FASCINATING

The Keystone Library affords an immense variety of wholesome and fascinating reading for young and old alike. A large variety of subjects is covered, as will be seen from a glance over the titles:

Fiction	**Drama**	**Poetry**
Science	**Philosophy**	**History**
Religion	**Literature**	**Description**

TITLES AND AUTHORS

Mill on the Floss—by George Eliot.
Newcombes—by W. M. Thackeray.
Ninety-three—by Victor Hugo.
Notre Dame—by Victor Hugo.
Natural Law in the Spiritual World—by Henry Drummond.
Our Mutual Friend—by Charles Dickens.
Old Curiosity Shop—by Charles Dickens.
Oliver Twist—by Charles Dickens.
Old Mam'selle's Secret—by E. Marlitt.
On the Heights—by Berthold Auerbach.
Origin of Species—by Charles Darwin.
Our Bessie—by Rosa N. Carey.
Pendennis—by W. M. Thackeray.
Pickwick Papers—by Charles Dickens.
Pride and Prejudice—by Jane Austen.
Pilgrim's Progress—by John Bunyan.
Plain Tales from the Hills—by Rudyard Kipling.
Plutarch's Lives.
Prue and I—by G. W. Curtis.
Reveries of a Bachelor—by Ik Marvel.
Robinson Crusoe—by Defoe.
Romola—by George Eliot.
Royal Edinburgh—by Mrs. Oliphant.
Rienzi—by Bulwer-Lytton.
Romance of Two Worlds—by Marie Corelli.
Self-Help—by Samuel Smiles.
Soldiers Three—by Rudyard Kipling.
Schonberg Cotta Family—by Mrs. Charles.
Sesame and Lilies, Ethics of the Dust, Crown of Wild Olives (three vols. in one) } by John Ruskin.
Scarlet Letter—by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Sartor Resartus—by Thomas Carlyle.
Silence of Dean Maitland—by Maxwell Gray.
Shadow of a Crime—by Hall Caine.
Sketch Book—by Washington Irving.
Scottish Chiefs—by Jane Porter.
Swiss Family Robinson—by Wyss.
Soldier of Fortune—by L. T. Meade.
Sense and Sensibility—by Jane Austen.
Tennyson's Poems.
Three Musketeers—by Alexander Dumas.
Toilers of the Sea—by Victor Hugo.
Thelma—by Marie Corelli.
Tom Brown at Oxford—by Thomas Hughes.
Tom Brown at Rugby—by Thomas Hughes.
Tales from Shakespeare—Charles and Mary Lamb.
Tale of Two Cities—by Charles Dickens.
Twice Told Tales—by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Thaddeus of Warsaw—by Jane Porter.
Treasure Island—by Robert L. Stevenson.
Tanglewood Tales—by Nathanie. Hawthorne.
Uarda—by Georg Ebers.
Uncle Tom's Cabin—by Mrs. Stowe.
Vanity Fair—by W. M. Thackeray.
Vendetta—by Marie Corelli.
Virginians—by W. M. Thackeray.
Wonder Book and True Stories—by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Waverley—by Sir Walter Scott.
White Company—by A. Conan Doyle.
Westward Ho—by Charles Kingsley.
Wide, Wide World—by Warner.

Check off the titles you want and mail with this Coupon.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, Philadelphia

Gentlemen: I enclose $.....for which send me the.....books marked above.

Name.....

Address.....

We have a complete stock of books of interest to old and young. Send for Catalogue

Strawbridge & Clothier, | Book Dept. | Philadelphia

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVII., NO. 19 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1903 WHOLE NUMBER, 707

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROSPECTS OF PROSPERITY.

WHETHER or not this country is gravitating into hard times is a question that arouses serious discussion. On the one side we see steel-mills closing, cotton-mills closed, railroads laying off thousands of men, trusts involved in debt and scandal, buyers hesitating, and a few banks closing their doors. On the other side are to be seen splendid crops of wheat, corn, and cotton selling at favorable figures, an easy money market, and an inflow of gold that would ordinarily cheer the heart of a pessimist. The direction to be taken by the country as a resultant of these two sets of forces is still uncertain. Meantime the papers prefer for the most part to look on the bright side of the picture. Some of them almost perform the feat of extracting sunshine from cucumbers. The failures are regarded as encouraging indications because they "eliminate the weak spots" in the situation; the falling-off in bank clearings "is chiefly due to the decline in speculation"; and the closing of mills and factories "makes the outlook much brighter than it would be if yards and storehouses were being filled with products seeking a market at any sacrifice."

"So far as bad news is concerned," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "the kind of news that is most likely to have an unfavorable effect upon prices, there has been more of it in the past four weeks than in all the preceding ten months." The bank suspensions in Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Allegheny, the wreck of the Asphalt, Lake Superior, and Shipbuilding trusts, and the closing of many cotton-mills on account of the high price of cotton, are all counted as having an unsettling effect upon business. Three railroad systems have laid off some 4,000 men, in Montana 20,000 miners are thrown out of work, "and these are only the big items," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "in a list of labor reductions that in the aggregate will probably reach over 100,000, and means loss to the daily wage-bought living and comforts of half a million people." A Chicago despatch reports that "Eastern lines operating out of Chicago and St. Louis are beginning to show a decided falling-off in traffic, altho there seems to be a concerted effort on the part of some traffic officials to cover up the fact," and the correspondent attributes the abrupt falling-off in business to "the sudden hand-to-mouth policy of purchasers of everything manufactured."

Our great iron and steel industry, as noticed before in these columns, is admittedly in bad condition. It "has been undergoing a reaction, and is threatened with a period of actual depression," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*. "In 1900 British and German manufacturers were refusing orders because their books were full," observes *The Iron and Coal Trades Review*; "in 1902–3 many of them have hardly known where to turn for next week's work, and few of them have been really fully occupied." *The Iron Age* (October 22) says:

"The condition of the iron trade shows no improvement. As week after week rolls by, old orders are being worked off and the gap is only partially filled by incoming new work. Affairs are mixed in pig iron, the basis of the whole industry. The manufacturers of the central West are now discussing the question of restricting the product further, to about 40 per cent.

"The trade is watching for developments in the rail industry with a good deal of interest, since it is understood that some of the railroads are conferring concerning the future of prices. It is understood that percentages for 1904 have not yet been adjusted among the mills, and it is interesting to note that an Eastern mill has taken two orders aggregating about 22,000 tons in the Chicago territory.

"There has been considerable talk lately of pushing an export trade, and leading interests are apparently giving the matter close attention. Aside from wire products and tubes, which have gone out steadily even in the midst of the boom and which continue to do so, little is being done."

Turning now from the blue to the rosy side of the picture, the newspapers argue that the big crops and good prices assure the continuance of prosperity, even tho there may be a temporary reaction. The bank troubles are considered local. One of the Clearing-House bankers says: "We have satisfied ourselves that the banks as a whole are in an absolutely sound position. Not only is this true in New York, but private evidence from all other banking centers confirms the view." Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in an address before the American Bankers' Association in San Francisco a few days ago, pointed out that the United States easily leads the world in its gold holdings and in its ability to acquire and retain the yellow metal. The New York *Tribune* summarizes his remarks and their bearing on the outlook for prosperity as follows:

"This country's gold stock at the beginning of October Mr. Roberts put at $1,277,362,651. The amount held in the Treasury was $654,811,716. The gold stock of Great Britain is $528,000,000, so that ours is twice as great. Our increase in five years has been $376,021,387. In that period Great Britain has added $90,000,000 to its stock, France $137,000,000, Germany $95,000,000, and Austria-Hungary $55,300,000, while Russia has lost $10,400,000. In all Europe in the last five years there has been a net increase of $423,600,000, against our increase of $376,021,387; and the population of the five European nations above named is five times that of the United States.

"In official holdings of gold the contrast is equally favorable. Adding the holdings of national and other banks to those in the federal Treasury, the total for the United States reaches nearly $1,000,000,000. As Mr. Roberts put it in San Francisco, the public credit of Great Britain rests on $166,856,000 in the Bank of England; of Germany on $170,371,000 in the Imperial German Bank; of Russia on $404,396,000 in the Imperial Bank; of France on $494,506,000 in the Bank of France. Excluding bank stocks, the United States Treasury holds 3.9 times more than the Bank of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

England, 3.8 times more than the Imperial German Bank, 62.1 per cent. more than Russia, and 32.6 per cent. more than France.

"Such a plethoric increase in our gold supply has expanded our circulation immensely. In the last five years the volume of money in circulation has increased by $588,020,677; but of this increase $358,604,870 has been in gold coin or gold certificates; and between $70,000,000 and $100,000,000 in gold is likely to be added annually for some time to come to our already expanded circulation.

"The rising of this golden flood the federal treasurer rightly regards as a harbinger of increasing national prosperity. 'It has covered the continent,' he says, 'and blessed all the inhabitants. Its sources and its current are not exhausted. It continues to spread itself over every valley, fructifying as the waters of the Nile. If the American people are prudent, if they let their common sense and reason govern, they will see that the prosperity they enjoy is the earnest of more to come, of material achievement beyond the scope of prophecy.'"

The New York *Financier* finds that "a careful review of the situation fails to disclose any solid basis for foreboding or fear." It goes on:

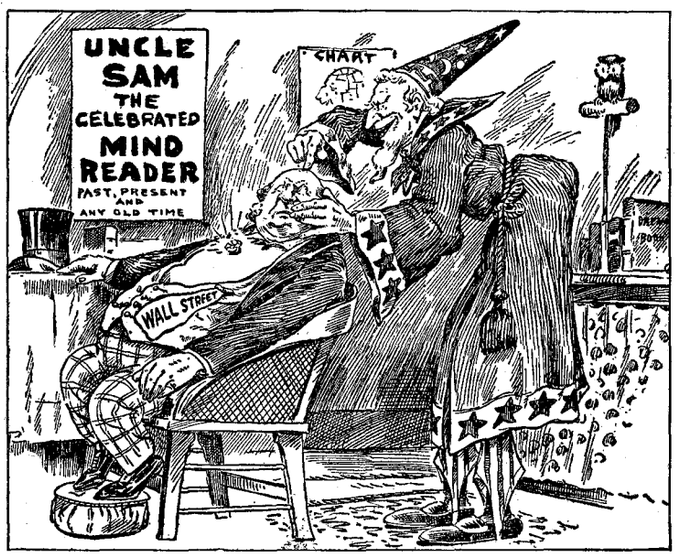
"That conditions superficially are not as attractive as they were a year ago is to be admitted, but a return to reason is not a bad sign, and that is the most cheering indication to-day. The stock-market slump is a reflection of what is going on everywhere. The merchant is not buying as much as before, but he is able to buy all he needs, and the productive as well as the consumptive capacity of the nation has not been seriously affected. Heavy losses have been sustained no doubt, but compared with the growth of real wealth they are nothing. Wall Street is not the center of the United States. It does not make crops grow, nor does it stop them. It may interfere with their transportation, but it is not able of itself to make or unmake national prosperity. It expresses the mistakes of the people who have money to speculate, but what a small proportion these constitute of the people as a whole! A house does not usually fall by reason of errors at the top. If the foundation is solid, the structure is safe. And viewing the United States as an edifice, it must be conceded that underlying foundations are strong. They are stronger to-day, in fact, than six months ago, for the simple reason that the errors elsewhere have been discovered and the work of repair is going on. We may be at the end of the 'boom' period, but one good wheat and corn crop are worth more than all the actual money that has been lost in Wall Street in two years. Slumps such as the recent one in Wall Street do not revive farm mortgages, as a rule, nor do they throw good railroads into bankruptcy. If any panic exists around Broad Street, it is because of the condition of things at the top, and not, as in 1893, at the bottom. That is something to remember."

FORECASTS OF CANADA'S FUTURE.

CANADIAN annexation to the United States has become a "live" topic in the papers on this side of the border, but the papers in Canada do not seem to have seriously thought of it. Some talk of Canadian independence has been heard in the Dominion, but we appear to have a monopoly of the annexation sentiment. "The day will come," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "when the map of North America will be all red, white, and blue. No man can tell when the day will come, but come it will." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks that "neither the present Canada, England, nor the United States can prevent the coming severance and coalition." Our St. Louis contemporary predicts that the future United States will comprise seventy or eighty States, and that it will have in the neighborhood of 400,000,000 inhabitants by the time the second centenary of the Louisiana annexation comes to hand. The Chicago *Post*, in commenting on Mr. Laurier's statement that Canada should have more power to make treaties or to settle disputes with foreign countries, says that what he intends to ask "implies independence." It adds that the proposition "is radically at variance with the idea of closer union, involving the surrender of some of the freedom and privileges now possessed by the colonies."

Mr. Frank B Tracy, of the Boston *Transcript*, who lived for some time in North Dakota, near the border, also asserts, in a *North American Review* article, his belief that the United States and Canada must some day be one. "The great mass of the people north of the Great Lakes are, consciously or unconsciously, dissatisfied with their form of government, and regard it as only temporary," he declares, and he thinks that this dissatisfaction "can have but two outlets, independence or annexation, and independence means annexation." He adds: "Let me speculate to the extent of venturing the suggestion that, barring a world-wide war and terrible crises involving the trading of empires by battle or treaty, Canada will come to the United States—after a brief period of independence." There are many reasons for the union of both countries. He says:

"The two peoples are almost homogeneous. In neither country is the population of a single race; but, in both, amalgamation of largely the same elements has been so carried on that the average American and the average Canadian have many points in common. Both countries would be stronger if united; and not only does the simple law just cited urge and demand their



THE WIZARD—"I can see where you lost that billion dollars; it was right here in your mind." —May in the Detroit *Journal*.

"HOW MUCH DO YOU NEED, OLD BOY?" —Taylor in the Denver *News*.

FINANCIAL SKETCHES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STILL "CHEWING THE RAG."
—Canfield in the Pittsburg *Press*.

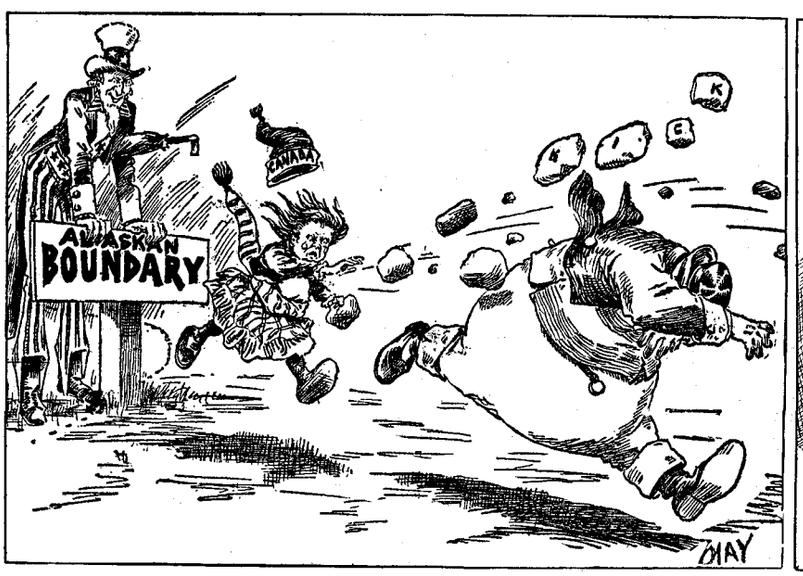
FRANK B. TRACY,
Who thinks that "Canada can not continue to be half-free, half-slave, half-nation, and half-subject colony."

RUNNING AWAY FROM HOME.
"He'll be sorry when he finds out I've gone."
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

union, but manifest destiny has pointed to that result for years. The successive acquisitions of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, and of the Pacific West in 1846, 1848, and 1853, certainly indicated that the next step in the expansion of the United States would be the absorption of Canada. But just at the time when conditions were ripest for the change, when Canada's tie to England was loosest and republicanism in England was strongest, came the American Civil War. Thus one chapter in the book of progress was for a time omitted, and our next acquisition was Alaska, Canada being passed over. It would be fatuous to believe that the plain trend of American ambitions and the tremendous inertia of democracy are to be denied because temporarily diverted. That this union is imminent I do not believe. In general, Canadians to-day manifest no desire for annexation. The psychological moment has not yet come. But time and growth must bring it to pass. The barriers between the two countries are largely fictitious. The incorporation of the lesser into the greater could now be effected without the slightest disturbance. I say this without forgetting for a moment the many, many points of difference between their respective laws and institutions. But these differences are merely on the surface and are fundamentally traceable to the abnormality of political relations, and would disappear with the adjustment and correction of that condition. The two peoples are much more nearly alike in spirit than are New-Englanders and Texans. Independence for Canada would mean absorption into the United States in a short time, by the plain and free wish of the inhabitants, not by the 'gobbling' process of which the wily Mr. Tarte has spoken."

On the other hand, the Denver *Republican* says that "the feeling of dissatisfaction will down, and Canada will resume its old-time course of loyalty to the mother country." So, too, thinks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which adds that "with all her resources, and they are many and valuable, the strength of Canada as an independent nation must forever remain inferior to that of her nearest neighbor, the United States." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* believes annexation improbable, and thinks that Canada will be an independent nation. It says:

"While we may regret any temporary irritation which the Canadians feel because of the decision, we can not sympathize with those who view it as having any influence upon the question of the



UNCLE SAM—"I doubt whether I'd care to adopt a child with a temper like that."
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

CANADA—"I've a mind to whip both of you."
—McWhorter in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

CANADA'S FEELINGS CARICATURED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ultimate annexation of Canada to the United States. For, as a matter of fact, annexation becomes with every year a more and more improbable dream. Canada is growing up into a strong and prosperous state, with interests and with an individuality that are peculiarly her own. At some future time, when she shall have got her growth, she may drop away from political union with Great Britain; but when that time arrives she will become an independent power. Indeed, there is to-day neither in Canada nor in the United States any serious thought of annexation, and if the commercial ties between the two countries can be strengthened their interests will be almost, if not quite, identical without political union. And before very long we believe that the Canadians will see that this Alaskan boundary dispute has really been settled in the only way that could insure tranquillity in the future."

$12,000,000 FOR THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

NOW that the Government has taken up the work of irrigating the arid lands, it is proposed that this should be accompanied by a policy looking to the protection of the Mississippi valley from floods. To this end, a convention of the Interstate Mississippi River Valley Improvement and Levee Association was held in New Orleans last week, to which delegates were sent from various States. Commercial bodies and several railroads were also represented. Resolutions were adopted urging that the Government build and maintain a permanent and adequate system of embankments from Cairo, Ill., to the Gulf. It is estimated that the work of construction will cost from twelve to fifteen million dollars. To begin with, $2,000,000 will be asked for to be expended during the coming two years, in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, which has now an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for levee work. The balance is to be given in separate appropriations from time to time as the improvements proceed. President Roosevelt, in a letter to the convention, emphatically favors the protection of the Mississippi lowlands by levees, and it is presumed that he also favors the undertaking of that work by the Government. He said that the movement is "one of importance to the whole country, no less than to the people immediately adjoining the great river." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* recalls that the sentiment of Congress has been against levee appropriations in the past, but predicts a change, since the people are convinced that they "are the surest and best protection against overflow."

All the newspapers of the Mississippi valley are naturally in favor of the movement. "The nation itself should assume the obligation of regulating this national highway," says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal;* and "if there is no impropriety in the nation's running a canal in Central America, there can be no impropriety in its running a great river through its own domain." "The national Government shall be shown that the protection of the people of the great valley from floods is equally as profound a duty as is the improvement of their highways of commerce," says the New Orleans *Picayune*. It says further: "Already the people of the several States have demonstrated the value of levees and have carried their construction far on the road to completion. Then let the Government take up its duty and finish them. The work remaining to be done is small compared with what has been done by the States and their citizens." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

"The cause of levees has never been stronger than it is to-day, and has never had such general backing. The experience of the spring floods proved the value of levees, that for every dollar they cost a hundred dollars of damage was prevented. The country lost millions by the flood, but the leveed section, the most exposed of all, suffered least. This result led the press of the whole country, not of the alluvial section alone, to discuss the river question, and it reached, almost unanimously, the conclusion that the Mississippi is a national river; that the federal Government is responsible for it and should prevent overflow, and that levees gave the best assurance against overflows. . . . . .

"Some of the papers have expressed the opinion that its work will exert an important influence on the history of the country, not only in adding an empire to its agricultural lands, but in establishing new trade lines and in building up the prosperity of the farmers in the West by increasing the value on the farms of their products. . . . . .

"The situation is so encouraging that we feel confident of favorable action by Congress, and that it will recognize its responsibility; and we believe that we will secure this consideration at once. It is true that the order has gone out for an economical session, and that all appropriations will be cut down, but the cause of the levees is so strong and will be so well presented that we hope to see Congress make an exception in this cause and at once proclaim its full responsibility for levees."

It is interesting to note that the railroads whose lines extend along the shores of the Mississippi, and with whose commerce the river is supposed to compete, are encouraging the project. With the security of the levees assured, it is estimated that fully 20,000,000 acres of rich alluvial land will be reclaimed, and, therefore, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, these railroad managers "realize already the vast demands that are to be made upon them to assist in developing the resources of the grand imperial region whose products they are to carry."

FEDERAL CONTROL OF CANALS.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court, last week, that canals are under federal control excites surprise and, in some quarters, criticism. "This decision," declares the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, "offers one more instance of an ominous tendency to centralize and extend the powers of the national Government," and the Buffalo *Express* observes that "the decision will astonish most people, for nothing would seem more reasonable than that an artificial waterway, built, owned, and maintained exclusively by the State of New York, and lying wholly within the limits of the State, should be entirely under the jurisdiction of the State." The decision in question was rendered in an opinion holding that the Supreme Court had jurisdiction in a suit over repairs on an Erie Canal boat. The Constitution says that "the judicial power shall extend . . . to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," and the court holds that this is such a case. "In the eye of the law, as thus declared," says the New York *Sun*, "a canal-boat drawn by a mule through the midland counties of New York is, to all legal intent and purposes, the same thing as an American transatlantic liner like the *St. Louis* or the *St. Paul*." The same paper says further:

"This is a step farther than the highest court of the country has ever before gone in declaring the extent of the admiralty jurisdiction which belongs to the courts of law organized and maintained by the national Government. That it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to give to these tribunals the sole cognizance of litigations relating to maritime matters has never been doubted; but there has been a constant tendency to broaden the scope and meaning of the term 'maritime.' That term is now for the first time held by the Supreme Court to embrace an artificial canal constructed wholly within the limits of a single State."

The decision was reached by a majority of one, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer, Harlan, and Peckham dissenting. Justice Brown, who read the majority opinion, said in part:

"The only distinction between canals and other navigable waters is that they are rendered navigable by artificial means, and sometimes, altho by no means always, are wholly within the limits of a particular State. We fail to see, however, that this creates any distinction in principle. Canals, tho frequently within the limits of a single State, generally connect waters lying outside the State. In this case the Erie Canal, tho wholly within the State of New York, is a great highway of commerce between ports in different States and foreign countries, and it is navigable by vessels which also traverse the waters of the Hudson River."

Justice Brewer, who read the dissenting opinion, said in part:

"I do not believe that under the true interpretation of the Con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stitution the admiralty jurisdiction of the federal courts extends to contracts for the repair of vessels engaged wholly in commerce within a State. The Erie Canal was built by the State, is owned by the State, and it can not for one moment be assumed that the national Government can interfere to restrict the State as to the size of the canal, the depth of the water, the construction of bridges, or other things in respect to which it has full control over the natural navigable waters. It seems an anomaly that when the State builds a waterway and owns a waterway, and has general control over that waterway, it can not provide as it sees fit for enforcing claims for work on vessels navigating such highway, when the vessels are of a character which prevents their being used for any foreign commerce."

Says *The Wall Street Journal*:

"If the Federal Government has jurisdiction over canals, built and situated entirely within a State, as, for instance, the Erie Canal, then it follows that these artificial waterways should become the object of national care and expense. Their improvement should be a burden, not upon the State in which they are situated, but upon the whole country. As the nation spends millions of dollars upon the enlargement of rivers and harbors, so it should appropriate large sums on such canals as would justify such expenditure."

CHINA AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

THE task of putting the Chinese currency upon a gold basis seems to be considered equally desirable and difficult. In Great Britain and Russia, two countries that may be considered experts in matters Chinese, our commission was told that this task could not be accomplished at present. In five other countries whose experience with China has been more limited—Germany, France, the Netherlands, Mexico, and the United States—the introduction of the gold standard at once is favored. What China thinks is not reported. All these countries, however, China included, favor some stabilization of exchange that will put the foreign trade of the empire on a firm basis, and Great Britain and Russia favor the introduction of the gold standard "as soon as practicable." These opinions were gathered by a commission, appointed by President Roosevelt last spring at the request of Mexico and China, which has been making a tour of the European capitals, and which has embodied the opinions in a report made public a few days ago. The members of the commission are H. H. Hanna, C. A. Conant, and Prof. J. W. Jenks. Professor Jenks now goes to Peking to continue the work of the commission.

It is "not at all easy to believe," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "that any such violent changes as the present report of the commission discusses could be effected within a reasonable period," and the New York *Evening Post* considers the practicability of the scheme "extremely doubtful." The latter paper continues:

"The most that can be said is that a highly important international problem has been discussed in an intelligent manner by three gentlemen of sound economic attainments. The success of their measure depends upon too many contingencies. To say nothing of unforeseen economic factors, there are many political and other considerations to be kept in mind. The attainment of the commission's end must depend largely on the attitude of the viceroys, and this might suggest that 'graft' is quite likely to play a part in settling the question. The ultra-conservatism of the Chinese people is, of course, a matter of considerable importance. Furthermore, can it be assumed that when it comes to the point the imperial Government of China will consent to the large measure of foreign control of its finances that the present scheme contemplates? Here the report is vagueness itself. It is complacent over a general 'approval of the principle' by those who will take no step to put it into execution; and has comfortable hopes of what China may be induced to do; but to actual progress the commission is not able to point."

The desirability of the change is dwelt upon by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in the following paragraph:

"It is not only a matter of vital concern to the great commercial nations to have a stable ratio of exchange established with China; it is a question of national self-preservation for China itself to introduce order into the chaos of the currency. The adoption of the gold standard by India, Japan, Siam, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements and Indo-China makes it certain that in future the whole of the foreign trade of China will be with gold-using countries. When to this fundamental change in their commercial relations is added the still more important thing in their financial relations involved in the creation of a large national debt, payable in gold to foreign creditors, the regulation of the currency becomes obviously the most imperative of the duties pressing on the central and provincial governments of China."

The New York *Sun* thinks that for this movement there is no time like the present:

"Even if the difficulties of putting China on the gold standard were much greater than they now appear, the time has come for making the trial. The extreme fluctuations of silver during the last few years, which have carried it down from 30¼ pence per ounce to 21 5/16 pence, and then up again recently to 28½ pence, have almost paralyzed trade between China and the gold-standard countries. Such fluctuations at least tend to convert legitimate

THE THIRD BATTLE.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

BRYAN—"He may break away from the cart, but not from your Uncle William."
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF MR. BRYAN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

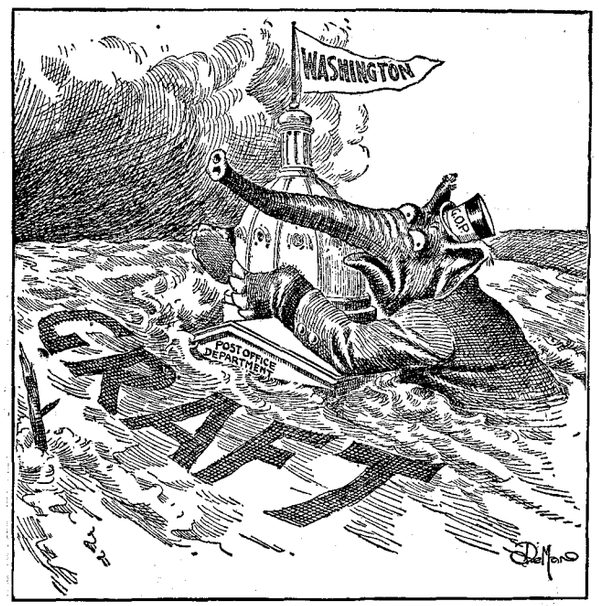
trading into gambling, because the merchant who imports goods from gold-standard countries to be paid for in gold can never tell from week to week whether the silver prices he receives will yield him a handsome profit or leave a big loss.

"It is this sort of evil which the American and Mexican commissions are seeking to remedy, and it is of vast importance that their mission succeed. Success means that goods can be exported to China from all the gold-standard manufacturing nations with certainty as to the return to be received for them in gold, and that money can be invested in China with the assurance, so far as the monetary system is concerned, that it can be converted back into gold without the loss of 25 to 30 per cent., which has been possible under recent conditions in both China and Mexico.

"It is needless to say that with the severe struggle of the manufacturing nations for new markets for the great surplus of machine-made goods which are constantly being turned out from their factories, the opening of China by the extension of railways throughout the empire and the adoption of a currency based upon the gold standard will be an event of cardinal importance."

A PERMANENT POST-OFFICE SCANDAL.

"THE so-called frauds and scandals which have agitated the press of late are trifles compared with the greater loss and waste which are a daily burden upon federal revenues." So declares Mr. M. G. Cunniff in *The World's Work*. "The business of the Post-office Department," he avers, "has been and is administered with great inefficiency, lack of economy, and with no broad-gaged appreciation of the increased needs of the country, while the Postmaster-General is a political appointee, and his



THIS FLOOD IS NOT SUBSIDING.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

chief assistants secure and hold their positions, not because of their knowledge of the business or of their experience or familiarity with it, but for other reasons." Mr. Cunniff says further:

"Instead of working on business principles, the post-office machine is governed by a bulky book of laws that has grown from the slim book of 1794 as fast as successive Congresses have cared to pass postal bills. Rates of postage are changed, service is rendered, contracts are made under regulations passed by men dead for generations, whose laws were made for a post-office which as late as 1873 cost in total expenditures only what it costs now for the single item of railroad transportation. The Post-office Department may recommend until it is weary, and these laws do not budge. Congress—and that means chiefly the House Post-office committee—says what the post-office shall do and shall not do. I once asked a high post-office official why he failed to carry out a plan he had to save perhaps the total amount of the post-office deficit on certain contracts. He shrugged his shoulders.

"'Why bump one's head against a stone-wall?' said he. 'Congress won't pass it.'

"And here enters the next drag on the post-office machine.

"'Every plan that has ever been presented to Congress for improving the postal service,' said a high post-office authority, 'has been scrutinized by interests. Do you suppose we can have a revision changing the present rates of paying the railroads as long as some of the most prominent Senators and Congressmen are identified with transportation interests, or establish a parcels-post while T. C. Platt, president of the United States Express Company, is United States Senator?'

"I turned to another official.

"'Do you mean,' said I, 'that you could not pass a bill obnoxious to interests?'

"'Well'—and he smiled diplomatically—'there would certainly be opposition.'

"Finally there is the civil-service system. If a post-office official fulfils his routine duties, he rises in the service by sheer mechanism. Once in a berth, it requires a trial for gross inefficiency or misconduct to get him out. If the miasma of an office where there is no spur of self-interest to goad a man to effort fails to stifle his progressiveness, sophistication tells him that it is unwise to arouse an interest. 'Not too much zeal!' is a watchword in the United States post-office. Even if the head of a department wished to have a force as efficient as that demanded by the manager of a business, he could not have it.

"Here, then, is the institution: Heads who are not expected to know the business; a civil-service machine that comprises the real post-office; parts of two outside departments enforcing the laws and auditing the mere bookkeeping accounts; antiquated laws governing; Congress directing; interests watching both Congress and the post-office. It is a serious question what part the American people play in this government business, the people who paid the deficiency of more than $4,000,000 last year and who contributed nearly $130,000,000 in postage for its postal service."

JUSTICE BREWER AGAIN ON APPEALS.

JUSTICE BREWER, whose argument against the right of appeal in criminal cases was received with disfavor by the press and public men (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 29, p. 247), now comes forward with what looks like a request for another hearing. In an article in *The Independent* he extends his objection to appeals to include appeals in civil cases, and dwells upon the injustice arising from our appeal usages. His article is "a severe indictment of our whole system of jurisprudence," declares the Pittsburg *Gazette*. After recalling the fact that "in England and in our federal courts up to the last few years there was no right of appeal in criminal cases," Justice Brewer goes on to say that "it is not a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, as has been repeatedly held by the Supreme Court," and "neither is it a natural right"—it is "simply a statutory privilege." In criminal cases, says Justice Brewer, the right of appeal "tends to prevent the punishment of crime," and leads communities to take the execution of the law into their own hands. In civil cases the right of appeal makes the trial court careless, crowds the dockets of the appellate courts beyond measure, and burdens those courts so that they are unable to give each case proper consideration. Justice Brewer would grant "full power to appellate courts to review the judgments of trial courts; but what I object to," he says, "is the right of the party defeated in the one court to compel such review in the other."

Would innocent men suffer if this right were denied? Justice Brewer says:

"Surely there is very little danger of such a result. Experience in those jurisdictions in which there is no right of appeal affirms this. The conditions of a criminal trial all favor the defendant. He may be a witness in his own behalf, and thus show what connection, if any, he had with the alleged crime. The burden of proof is on the State. The defendant is presumed innocent, and he can be convicted only when his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt. He is entitled to counsel and the attendance of witnesses. He has every opportunity which the ingenuity of man

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

has yet been able to suggest to defend himself against the charge. If it be said that popular prejudice or temporary feeling may influence a jury to ignore all guaranties of protection to innocence, and in face of the testimony do grievous wrong, especially when the defendant is some non-resident or unpopular citizen, it must be borne in mind that no conscientious judge will let a verdict stand of whose justice he is not satisfied. In addition, the power of review would be a guaranty that no injustice was accomplished. It may also be added that the responsibility of a locality for the administration of justice as well as the management of its fiscal affairs is a great desideratum. The principle of home rule is applicable not merely to administrative affairs, but equally to judicial matters, for a community will soon find that if injustice prevails it is cursed thereby. Capital will avoid it, business will keep away from it, and its wrong will be its own undoing.

"One thing is clear and should always be borne in mind. Whatever the sifting process of successive appeals may accomplish in ascertaining the exact truth, justice delayed is often justice denied. The early end of every litigation should be one of the great objects of all judicial proceedings."

The Chicago *Evening Post* replies to Justice Brewer in part as follows:

"That the law's delays and technicalities are responsible for the lynching evil is a notion evolved out of the inner consciousness of certain pedantic theorists who know little and care less about the facts around them. The abolition or drastic restriction of the right of appeal as a remedy for that evil is a conclusion drawn logically enough from arbitrary and unfounded premises. The suggestion has met with so little favor or sympathy that it would be unworthy of serious consideration were not Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, one of its sponsors. . . . . .

"The aphorism that 'justice delayed is justice denied' is utterly irrelevant, since no one proposes to delay 'justice.' Appeals, like first trials, are necessary to ascertain and determine what justice *is*, or what justice *requires*, in a given situation, and he who wants speedy execution of the verdict obtained in the trial court on the ground that he is entitled to 'justice' obviously begs the whole question. The appellant challenges the justice of the verdict, and from his viewpoint it is not justice, but injustice, which is delayed by the right of appeal. . . . . .

"If the appellate courts are so overworked that proper consideration of cases is impossible, the remedy is in an increase of the number of such judges. Are not the dockets of trial courts likewise crowded beyond measure? And is that fact used as an argument in favor of denying aggrieved citizens a hearing? That the right of appeal creates a sense of indifference in juries and trial judges and causes shirking of responsibility is another of the assertions evolved in the isolation of the study and having no basis in every-day reality. The alleged effect has not been observed by any considerable number of Justice Brewer's fellow citizens.

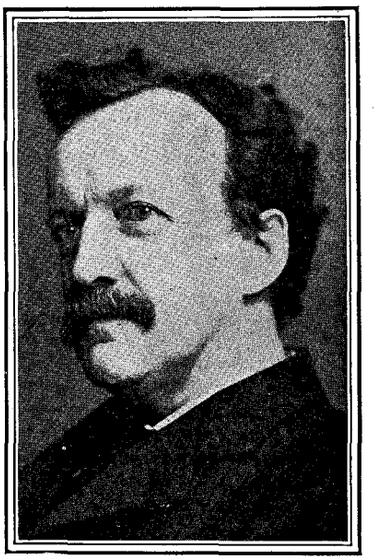
"The right of appeal is quite as 'natural' and as reasonable as the right to a fair trial and to due process of law in the first place. The proof of this is in the experience and abiding sense of civilized societies."

AGE, ORIGIN, EDUCATION, AND MARRIAGES OF THE GREAT.

THERE are 14,443 Americans who are counted worthy to have their names written in "Who's Who in America," edition of 1903, just out; and as this is the only roster of American notables, interest is at once aroused in the vital statistics of the folks who have won this degree of fame. The editor of the volume obligingly supplies this information in statistical form. From a general view of this statistical information it appears that if all our great men could be averaged up, or down, into one, he would be found to hail from the district included in the adjoining States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, he would have received a college education, would have married at the age of about 28, would now be about 53, and would be living in New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, or Chicago.

To come down to details, it is found that of the men included in "Who's Who" and supplying information as to their education 73 per cent. went to college for all or a part of the course, 15 per cent. closed their education in secondary, normal, and high schools, 10 per cent. have only a common or public school education, and 2 per cent. were privately educated or self-taught. Of the 1,239 women whose names are in "Who's Who," only 766 responded to the request for educational information. Of these, only 247, or 32 per cent., went to college, the small percentage being largely due, it is thought, to the comparatively recent development of higher education for women in this country. Forty per cent. of the women closed their education in secondary, normal, and high schools, 4 per cent. have a common-school education only, and 22 per cent. were privately educated.

Half of the total in the column of birthplace statistics is credited to New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Connecticut, in the order named, while Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming do not appear in that column at all. One in eight of our notables is foreign born. England leads the foreign countries with 337, followed by Germany, Canada, Ireland, and Scotland with good delegations, and many other countries with small squads. New York is ahead, again, in the present location of our famous people, followed, after a long gap, by Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. New York has one-quarter of the total. Many of our notable Americans are living abroad—in England, France, Canada, the Philippines, Germany, Italy, and other countries. "There is a tendency toward concentration in the large cities," it is found, and "there is also an apparent trend to the Western States." Colorado, for example, has only one entry in the birth column and 126 in the "present location" column, while New England contributes 974 more to the birth than to the residence column.



JOHN W. LEONARD,
Editor of "Who's Who in America."

Nearly one-third of the women declined to tell the editor their age, but the average age of those who did tell is 50.57 years. "The reasons for woman's objection to declaring their ages are numerous, doubtless," says the editor, "but the common opinion that it is principally spinsters who make the objection is not borne out by an examination of 'Who's Who in America.' Married women are as reluctant to disclose their ages as 'bachelor maids.'" More than half of the women who gave their ages were born, according to their statements, between 1840 and 1865. More than half of the men were born between 1840 and 1860. The average age of the men is 53.38 years.

As regards marriage, it appears that only 1,225 of the 11,058 who furnished information on this point are unwedded, and 568 have married two, three, or four times. Our famous women seem less disposed to matrimony than our famous men; for while only one in thirty of the men is a bachelor, one woman out of three is a bachelor maid. The favorite age of marriage, both for the men and the women, is 25, and the great majority of the men were married before reaching 31, and the women before reaching 30. The editor says in regard to the statistics of married and unmarried women in "Who's Who":

"The proportion of unmarried to married women is above the general normal of women of similar age. This is true, however,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of any group of self-supporting women. In the old days, when anything like an independent life was almost unattainable by a woman, it used to be said that marriage, to women, was a career, while to man it was a mere incident. But that has been largely changed. There are many women to whom marriage and the home life are the career, but numerous avenues are open in literature, the arts, education, research, and other directions, which women may take. In following them many become so engrossed that they prefer to remain unmarried. Others, however, find a husband and domestic life no hindrance to their professional or artistic success, and while the proportion of unmarried (37.10 per cent.) is a large one, the married women (62.90 per cent.) have a substantial majority over their spinster sisters."

LEASING CONVICTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE Rev. Dr. W. P. Thirkield, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Freeman's Aid and Southern Educational Society, made the charge, in a speech in Cincinnati a few days ago, that negro outrages in the South are due in part to the convict camps, which he calls "schools of crime." To quote from his address:

"In estimating criminality among the black people, we should keep in mind that since Appomattox nearly every Southern State has maintained a school of crime—an organized institution for the training of criminals. This I charge against the convict lease system of the South. This system, with its thousands of victims, has been the cause of much of the outbreaking of crime among black people through its brutalizing and dehumanizing influence on thousands of negroes.

"Under this system both prison and prisoners are farmed out under the control of private corporations—sold to the highest bidder. To the lessees the bodies and souls of convicts are assigned. The motive of both State and lessee is not morals, but money; not reformation, but exploitation of criminals for gain. It is crime turned into a source of revenue; the brawn and blood of criminals bartered for gain.

"Criminals are generally scattered in branch prisons—quartered in rude stockades, without proper sanitation, food, or clothing. The average life of these convicts is less than ten years. Old and young are promiscuously chained and bonded together. Even men and women are, in some camps, not separated. Hardened criminals and the boy convicted of his first crime; the comparatively good and the most depraved, vile, and abandoned, are chained together. One warden of a state penitentiary protests in his report that 'under the present law and custom the penitentiary is the school of crime instead of being a reformatory institution. Of fifty boys under eighteen, nine-tenths of them leave prison much worse than when they came in.'"

The Atlanta *Constitution*, in reply, says that Dr. Thirkield's criticism might apply to the Georgia convict system of years ago, "but it is in no sense a just or proper description of the present contract system, which became effective in 1897." *The Constitution* proceeds:

"The old system reserved to the State only the most nominal control over the convicts. Since 1897 there has been no lease system in Georgia, nor, unless we are greatly mistaken, is there in most of the other Southern States. The Georgia plan is identical with that of the Ohio penitentiary, usually referred to as a model, with the single exception that the convicts here are worked out of doors instead of within the penitentiary confines. This difference is manifestly in favor of the health of the convicts, and it might be added that in Georgia their labor does not come into conflict with free labor nearly so much as in Ohio. There is no lease system here; there is none there. In both the labor of the convicts is hired to contractors, the convicts themselves being always under the control, the direct supervision, and the sole supervision of the state penitentiary officials.

"There has in the past five years been a vast improvement in the condition of the convicts of Georgia. The penitentiary is in the hands of honorable, upright officials who are seeking honestly to do their duty by those placed in their charge, as well as by the State. Nobody claims that a condition of perfection has been attained, but certainly there has been a vast improvement since Dr. Thirkield left Atlanta. This is true with regard to the misdemeanor as well as the regular penitentiary camps, and the law enacted by the last legislature will lead to still further betterments in this direction.

"These city and county camps, however, do not call for the wholesale condemnation they sometimes get. Witness the city stockade, the criticisms of which are repeated in the Thirkield speech. A complete investigation into conditions there proved that there was little, if any, warrant for the rather sensational criticism of the well-meaning ladies and gentlemen who attended the Charities and Correction Conference.

"The penitentiary problem in the Southern States is no easy one. Nobody realizes this better than the earnest and honest officials to whom has been given the responsibility of administration. These realize that perfection has not been attained, nor do they expect to attain it in an hour or a day. But they have accomplished much, and they deserve the credit for it."

The next day after the above editorial appeared, the labor of 1,500 Georgia convicts was awarded to contractors at an average of $225 a year each. The convicts were awarded in gangs of from 50 to 175, with one gang of 500, to work at coal-mining, brick-making, farming, and lumbering. The following account of the award is taken from *The Constitution's* news columns:

"Awards of the labor of 1,500 felony convicts made yesterday by the prison commission show that Georgia will receive net for that number of convicts during the five years beginning April 1, 1904, at least $240,000 a year, possibly a good deal more.

"This is in decided contrast to the results of the present contracts under which the net result to the State for the labor of more than 2,100 convicts is less than $90,000. In other words, the State will receive nearly three times as much under the new contracts for one-third less convicts.

"The maximum bid was $252 a year each, for fifty men, while $220 was the lowest figure at which the labor of any of the convicts will go at this time.

"For the 1,500 convicts whose labor was awarded by the prison commission yesterday, the State will receive a total of $338,119, an average price of $225.14 a year each. . . . . .

"There were many long faces around the office of the prison commission when the results became known. Contractors who have employed convict labor for years found that they were out of it; that they must go back to the free-labor system. The prices bid were, indeed, surprising. It was generally agreed that they would go over $200, but it was not believed it would be above $220 or $215 at the outside.

"There were some sixty or seventy-five bidders, and the prices ranged all the way from $175 per man up to $252, the former figure being the minimum limit fixed by the recent act.

"The number of convicts bid for at these figures was 4,376, which shows how active was the competition to secure the labor of the 1,500 available men."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPEAKING OF "calamity howls," have you been reading the Wall Street reports lately?—Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*.

GERMAN finances are said to be in a bad way. We can easily lend the Germans Mr. Schwab, who is somewhat of a financier.—*The Chicago News*.

PROFESSOR SMALL says Germany may make war upon the United States. It is believed Germany knows a heap more than Professor Small.—*The Los Angeles Express*.

IT is not expected that Russia will be so deficient in the rudiments of politeness as to refuse to set another date for the evacuation of Manchuria.—*The Washington Star*.

GROVER CLEVELAND says he would rather have his son become a bridge-builder than President of the United States. So would most of us, if the boy takes after his father.—*The Washington Post*.

A RESIDENT of Jacksonville, Fla., writes us that the "negro street-railway" in that city, which was the subject of a brief article in these columns October 17, page 498, is owned largely, if not entirely, by white capitalists. It has negro motormen and conductors, "is patronized almost exclusively by negroes," and "is run through negro settlements to a negro park resort." The ordinance separating the races in the cars of the main street-car line of the city (which led to the construction of the negro line) was passed, our correspondent tells us, because "during the flush times for labor, just after the fire which destroyed Jacksonville, the negroes simply took possession of the cars, practically excluding the whites. The regulation was never rescinded, but continues in force to-day; the colored race did attempt to boycott the cars, and did patronize hacks and other vehicles, and did walk, for a time; but gradually they found that their boycott was not disturbing any one, and resumed their patronage of the cars."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING MUSICAL SEASON.

THERE is every indication that the musical season, which opened in New York last week with the first of Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler's orchestral concerts, will be one of exceptional interest. "Never before," says Mr. Richard Aldrich, the musical critic of the New York *Times*, "have so many musical performances been offered as have been arranged already for the season now at hand, and the list will be greatly expanded before the end of things is reached with the coming of spring. And never before has the New York public been promised features of such peculiar interest and importance as will characterize the music to be heard during the approaching winter." He continues:

"Orchestral concerts will occupy a greater place in the musical year than in any previous New York season. The Philharmonic Society will begin its sixty-second season with its revolutionary scheme of placing its eight concerts in the hands of seven conductors, all famous representatives of the modern idea of individualism in the reading of orchestral works, and representative of different nationalities as well as of their own personal characteristics. The interest that will be aroused in the Philharmonic concerts under the administration of these men will be great. That results of great artistic value and of great suggestiveness and stimulus to the intelligent music lover will be forthcoming admits of little doubt. The methods and ideals of the new conductors will furnish meat for the public curiosity to feed upon richly; the members of the orchestra will be stimulated to their best under the new influences.

"The Philharmonic showed definitely last season how serious was the loss of its grip upon its old-time public. Among its needs the chief was an improvement in its personnel at many important points; and while Mr. Walter Damrosch did something to better the quality of the orchestra's work, it fell far below the standard of technical excellence that the visiting Bostonians had established in the public mind, and the musical public was very much alive to the fact. As to the personnel this year, some improvements have been promised, but there are those who doubt if they are as far-reaching as the necessities of the case demand. That constant playing under the direction of one conductor is an essential for the finest perfection in orchestral *ensemble*, the advocates of a permanent orchestra, who used it as an argument to show what the Philharmonic was not and did not do, have been fain to waive this year."

Mr. Sam Franko, we are told, will "continue his interesting experiment of giving a hearing to the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a small but well-chosen orchestra, in appropriate surroundings." And the organization of philanthropists that supports the People's Symphony Concerts in Cooper Union, New York, are projecting a series of a more ambitious scope than has heretofore been attempted. Furthermore:

"Orchestral performances that deal with popular music and the popularizing of music are those of the New York Symphony Society, conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch, that will give five Sunday afternoon concerts in Carnegie Hall; the Young People's concerts, of which Mr. Frank Damrosch will again provide six in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoons, and which will doubtless continue to be as largely thronged and enjoyed by adults as by children; and the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House during the fifteen weeks of the operatic season. Mr. Conried has suggested an intention of giving these concerts a higher artistic significance than they used to have, toward which the cooperation of Herr Motti would no doubt go a long way; the less strenuous life demanded of the orchestra this year may also permit of something like the necessary preparations for better performances than have been heard on these occasions.

"Finally there will be the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with its ten concerts that have loomed so large in the musical field of late years. There will be a change in some of the faces of the orchestra, and the new first violin, Mr. Arbos; the new first 'cellist, Mr. Krasselt, and the new first viola, Mr. Férir, will give further chance for discussion, the first two, especially, through their appearances as solo performers."

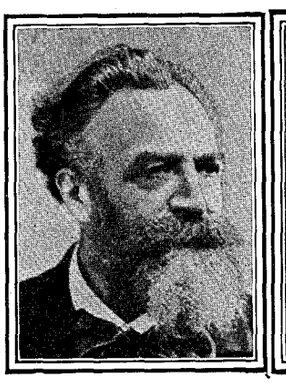
The three chief choral organizations of New York, the Oratorio Society, the Musical Art Society, and the People's Choral Union, have their seasons fully planned:

"The first named will repeat Elgar's 'Dream of Gerontius' that created so profound an impression last spring; will give Brahms' 'German Requiem' for the first time in twelve years, with a cantata of Bach's 'Sleepers Awake,' and at Christmas time will twice repeat 'The Messiah.' It has seemed as if 'The Dream of Gerontius' were likely to be a potent factor in claiming renewed attention to choral music through its vital and distinctly modern musical substance and form; while for the opportunity to hear Brahms' great work there is a double debt of gratitude owed. The security of the Musical Art Society in the admiration of its constituency has been remarkable and due to the artistic distinction and technical perfection of its achievements. The People's Choral Union is going on with its work that has taken root among the wage-earners chiefly

HENRY J. WOOD, Conductor at Queen's Hall Symphony Concerts, London.

GUSTAVE F. KOGEL, Conductor of Frankfort-on-the-Main Orchestra.

VICTOR HERBERT, Conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra.



EDOUARD COLONNE, Conductor at Sunday afternoon concerts in Paris.

FELIX WEINGARTNER, Conductor of the Kaim Orchestra in Munich.

WASILI VON SAJANOFF, Director of Imperial Musical Society in Moscow.

RICHARD STRAUSS, Conductor at the Berlin Opera, etc.

EMINENT CONDUCTORS WHO WILL VISIT NEW YORK THIS SEASON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

composing it, and that has meant so much for the individuals and for the musical atmosphere of parts of the city where music has not long been prevalent."

The Kneisel Quartet will play for the first time this winter "freed from all orchestral trammels"; and the Dannreuther, Mannes, and Kaltenborn quartets are to be heard in several cities. Mr. Aldrich says in conclusion:

"Of visiting virtuosos there will be a large number, some of whom are strangers, others of whom have already approved themselves to this city. Harold Bauer, Ferruccio B. Busoni—the latter returning after a long absence which has greatly enhanced his fame in Europe; Alfred Reisenauer, Adele Aus der Ohe, Augusta Cottlow, the 'prodigy' of former years, among pianists; Jacques Thibaud, Maud MacCarthy, Maud Powell, returning to her native country after several years' absence in Europe; Edwin Grasse, Maurice Kaufmann, also returning to his native country, among the violinists; Adelina Patti on her last farewell; Nellie Melba, with no idea of a farewell; Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, and a large number of the chief singers of Mr. Conried's company will be heard."

In short, there will be not only more opportunity for many different kinds of enjoyment, but "more subjects for curiosity, more stimulants to thought, and more provocatives to discussion" than the musical public has ever had before.

A PHILOSOPHICAL HISTORIAN.

MR. W. E. H. LECKY, who died in London a few days ago, is generally conceded to have been one of the most eminent historians of our times. It is remarked that the most coherent and impressive portion of his work is his "History of European Morals," while, in bulk, his writings on the eighteenth century exceed all his studies in other fields. To the New York *Evening Post* his temperament is revealed in this very statement. "Mr. Lecky was a moralist in the eighteenth-century sense," it declares. The same paper continues:

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. H. LECKY, Author of "A History of European Morals," etc.

"In the turmoil of our rapidly shifting civilization, he was distinctly the enlightened man. He attained as early as his undergraduate years at Dublin that serenity and impartiality of spirit which the encyclopedists regarded as the most desirable possession, but hardly achieved. In other respects also he was of the eighteenth century. Before that appalling mass of evidence which crushes the generalizing spirit back to the journeyman work of heaping up facts, he remained unruffled. As a young man he undertook 'A History of European Morals' with the cheerful curiosity of Bayle compiling a universal dictionary. This poised and indomitable spirit, which he maintained in the face of constant invalidism, brings him perhaps nearer to Spencer than to any man of his time. It certainly removes him as far from the class of documented athletes of Freeman's kind as it does from the eloquent special pleaders of the Gibbon-Macaulay-Carlyle dispensation.

"In the fearless mind which he brought to the great task of interpreting history through philosophy, Mr. Lecky distinctly recalls Hume, Montesquieu, Adam Smith, Voltaire. His superiority in method and his essentially modern quality lay in a truer sense of the difficulties that invested his problems. To read his books is to be instructed in the complexity of historical causes. One feels that he has moved more cautiously and patiently among his facts than those soaring minds who were his constant admiration and study. You rarely surprise him in a dogmatism. Were he not a most engaging writer, his kaleidoscopic exhibition of interplaying forces would merely confuse. As it is, it gives to a patient spectator a peculiarly exhilarating sense of a world-life that is always in flux, yet never out of order. Opinions will differ as to the value of Mr. Lecky's studies in history and morals, but no criticism is likely to deny the abiding worth of their intention. To refuse to inject one's personal passions into the analysis of the past, to decline in the interest of eloquence or popularity to treat complicated affairs as simple, to be rigidly a logician, and yet frankly to admit the force of chance—those cases 'in which a slight change in the disposition of circumstances, or in the action of individuals, would have altered the whole course of history'—this certainly is genuine title to distinction in an age which is intolerant of all painful intellectual processes not immediately useful. . . . . .

"Very likely, the merit of Mr. Lecky's point of view will never be sufficiently recognized. His very dispassionateness and the calm flow of his style made Mr. Lecky almost as much a distinguished stranger in a world of strenuous scholarship as he was, for a time, on the government benches at Westminster. His scrupulous fairness was an offense to the generality. English Whiggism is not so dead that it likes to be told that the revolution of 1688 was 'a movement essentially aristocratic,' in which about the only popular element was 'that hatred of foreigners which is so deeply rooted in the English mind . . . and has played a part that can hardly be exaggerated in English history.' Nor has the average Englishman or American reached that philosophic detachment from which he can survey the American Revolution as a mere by-current in the mounting tide of Liberalism. But an age that loves pluck and paradox should at least honor the memory of the invalid who delineated 'The Map of Life' while propped on his elbows on a couch."

Mr. Lecky was sixty-five years old at the time of his death, and he represented one of the Dublin districts in the British Parliament for seven years. His most important works are: "A History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe"; "A History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne"; "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland"; "A History of England in the Eighteenth Century"; and "Democracy and Liberty."

SIR HENRY IRVING'S IMPERSONATION OF DANTE.

SIR HENRY IRVING'S appearance in Sardou's "Dante" at the Broadway Theater, New York, is hailed as a dramatic event of the first importance. But the critics of the metropolitan papers, while admitting that the new play is a striking spectacle and one that sets off in strong relief the histrionic abilities of the English actor, agree with the European critics (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 7 and May 16) in their estimates of its dramatic and literary value. "If ever there was a man born to be Dante on the stage," remarks *The Times*, "it is Sir Henry. He has the very profile of Giotto's portrait in the Barzello, the visage of the famous death-mask; and with his eagle nose, his firm jaw, his salient underlip, and his stooping shoulders, he well embodies the description of Boccaccio." And yet, adds the same paper, Sardou's play is an utterly "impossible" one, whether judged from the point of view of the Dantist or from that of the lover of drama. We quote further:

"In the fifth canto of the Purgatory, Dante relates an encounter with a certain Pia del Tolomei, whose husband, suspecting her of infidelity, imprisoned her in his palace of Marena, infested by pestilential vapors, and there watched her slowly dying. That is certainly a striking situation for the theater! M. Sardou, with unparalleled audacity, or ignorance, or both, has represented that the guilty paramour was none other than Dante himself, and has made this Pia and her illegitimate daughter, Gemma, Dante's child, the joint heroines of the drama together with Beatrice, who lives in Paradise.

"All three of these ladies are represented as on the friendliest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

terms. As Dante himself explains, Beatrice dwells too near to God not to be compassionate! Pia talks to him of his love for the sainted Beatrice. Beatrice appears to him in a vision, bearing him news of the fate of Pia. Gemma is reverential toward them both. Some one has said of Renan that, not content with making Christ a man, he made him a Frenchman. In a similar manner Sardou, not content with making Dante a stage hero, has made him the center of a three-cornered *ménage*.

"Nothing could more grossly misrepresent the soul of the great Florentine, who had his faults, to be sure, and lived his life both as husband and father even while he remained true to the ideal of Beatrice, but who, after all, was austere and intense in the primitive medieval fashion, not loosely hung in his morals, like a latter-day Parisian. And nothing could be more fatal to dramatic effect.

"The passionate adoration of the sainted Beatrice is well; and we have long been accustomed to sympathize with an illicit love if it is given the attributes of a great passion. But to mingle the two in the same play, in the same scene, in the same speech, is and must forever remain grotesquely impossible, either in life or in the drama. Those who deride the play have called it Sardou for export only. But clearly that clever merchant of the theater has much to learn of the export trade. Impossible in Paris on the score of art, it is even more impossible to Irving audiences on the score of manners and morals."

A STUDY OF SIR HENRY IRVING AS DANTE.
—From the New York *Dramatic Mirror*.

The Evening Post comments in similar vein. The new play, it declares, is a "characteristic specimen of the machine-made pieces of Sardou's latest period, those pseudo-historical melodramas which have been so profitable to himself, Sarah Bernhardt, and the various imitators of that illustrious Frenchwoman." It continues:

"Of course the genius of Sir Henry Irving is wasted wofully on showy insincerity of this sort. It seems a pity that he should be devoting the closing years of his brilliant career to work so little worthy of him. And, indeed, his heart, last night, did not appear to be in it, but possibly he was wearied by necessary rehearsals. Certainly he exhibited few flashes of his wonted power, altho his marked personality and habitual mastery of theatrical resource lent significance to every scene in which he was engaged. He is an expert in all the devices of romantic melodrama, and constantly dominated the stage. But it was only at rare intervals . . . that he showed himself the great actor that he is. His familiar mannerisms seem to be more conspicuous than ever, but he can still grip the attention of an audience as few other players can."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, is much more enthusiastic. He admits that Irving "has acted greater parts, in greater plays," but thinks that "no ideal could have been more happily devised for the excitation of his poetic sympathy and the ample employment of his ripe and splendid skill." He says further:

"The situations in which Dante is placed are such as could only be filled by a man of surpassing intellectual and personal authority, and the emotions that his experience engenders are such as could be felt only by a profoundly sympathetic nature and communicated only by spontaneous, self-effacing art. No man could play Dante as Henry Irving plays it—in, for example, the scene of the father's colloquy with the daughter who does not know him; the moment when he thinks she has been killed; the parting with the stricken mother; and the passage of despair over the tomb of Beatrice—who had not fully known the sanctity of tender affection and the bitterness of hopeless grief; who had not faced the storms of adversity, and stood undismayed in the shadow of death. This it is—this presence of a substantial and noble personality within the character represented—that imparts permanent value to acting, making it communicative of exalted thought and feeling, the spell of genius and the charm of beauty, the glow that strengthens and the monition that guides. . . . In the despairing vigil at the tomb of Beatrice, and throughout the ensuing cycle of horrors in the under world—the entrance into hell, the drift upon the river of pitch, the haunted progress among graves of fire, scrolls of ice, and rains of blood and tears—the actor has to exert an imagination so active, to preserve a tension of feeling so tremulous, and to create and sustain an illusion so awful, that almost the ordeal seems transcendent of any human power. Face, voice, demeanor, now stillness, and now movement—all must express the shuddering awe of mortality when confronted with the spirits of beings who have died. In such ordeals—many of them long since met and passed—the genius of Henry Irving shines forth with peculiar splendor. It did not fail him here; as all can well conceive, who recall his acting in certain parts of Hamlet and Macbeth, his amazing achievement in the churchyard scene of 'Eugene Aram,' and his appalling presence in the weird Walpurgis night of 'Faust.' Over the death scene of Cardinal Colonna—remotely reminiscent, perhaps, of the death scene of Cardinal Beaufort, in 'King Henry VI.'—the actor predominates with even more than the iron austerity of his great embodiment of Becket, and so brings this drama of fate to a sublime close. . . . The poet Longfellow once showed to the writer of these words a piece of the coffin of Dante, and, as he did so, he spoke very softly, in a low, reverent voice, saying 'That has touched his bones.' This impersonation of Dante by Henry Irving—making the dead poet to live again, in all his austere gloom and passionate ecstasy—is even more significant and impressive than that surprising relic; for this has touched his soul."

THE SOUTH IN AMERICAN LETTERS.

THERE have been many attempts to account for the "literary dearth" of the Southern States during the greater part of their history. The explanation, so often made, that the continuance of colonial conditions until the social dissolution brought about by the Civil War was detrimental to the production of great literature is hardly convincing, for, as is pointed out by Prof. George E. Woodberry, of Columbia University, "much that was favorable to literary development existed in the South from the formation of the Union onward." He writes further (in *Harper's Magazine*, October):

"The aspects of natural scenery there, picturesque, luxuriant, novel, with features of woodland and mountain, of lowland and upland, of river and coast, of rice and cotton culture, of swamp, bayou, and sand, of a bird and flower world of marvelous brilliancy and music, of an atmosphere and climate clothing the night and day and the seasons, of the stars in new garments of sensibility and suggestion,—all this was like a new theme and school to the poet who should chance to be born there.

"The human history of the States, too, with its racial features of mingled Gallic and Scotch strains in the blood of the country, with its adventurous conquest of the land beyond the mountains and about the mouths of the Mississippi, with its border traditions, was both various and exciting to the imagination, hardly less than was the open air of the plains or the fascination of the Golden

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gate in the West. The historical culture of the past gave a starting-point; for education, books, travel, were to be found in a leisure class who were the masters of the land. The power of nature, the power of race, and the power of the transmitted civilization of older times were not lacking. There was even a radiating center. Virginia, in what was its great age, offered fair hope of true leadership in the supreme functions of national life. The group of the Revolution, which has made the State illustrious in history, lasted far on into the next age; and was distinguished not only by individual force, but by an enlightenment and generosity of mind of the happiest promise. Jefferson, in particular, who was the one great dreamer ever born in this land, was well fitted to be not only the fountainhead of a declaration and of a uaiversity, but of a literature; or if not the fountainhead, he at least held the rod to smite the rock. It is perhaps forgotten that in the fall of 1776 Jefferson, in association with four other Virginia gentlemen, proposed a general system of law in which one measure was for the diffusion of knowledge among the people. . . . But it was the light of a false dawn. Public spirit died out in Virginia before these men were dead."

Literature in any proper sense "ceased even to be hoped for, and ceased also to be regarded as a necessary element of high social life." Professor Woodberry continues:

"The best gage of the literary vitality of the South toward the middle of the century is the magazine which White founded at Richmond, *The Southern Literary Messenger*. . . . The contents of the magazine, if Poe's exceptional work in its first two years be excluded, tho not comparing unfavorably with its rivals elsewhere, are exceedingly tame and dreary. Local pride is much in evidence, and the presence of provincial reputations is acutely felt; but of literature there is truly not a trace. No democracy ever bred such a mediocrity of talent as this aristocratically constructed society. For one thing—and it is true of the whole literary past of the South—there is no interest in ideas; there are no ideas. There had been a time when Voltaire was much read in Virginia, tho the traces of it are now well-nigh lost in the dust-heap, and there had been radical thinking by young men; but no one came after Voltaire. Perhaps this is the fundamental trouble, after all; for how can literature flourish in the absence of ideas? The banality of the question indicates the poverty of the situation. A classical upbringing on Horace, a library of *The Spectator*, 'Waverley,' and Moore's 'Poems,' taken in connection with even the best endeavor to achieve Ciceronianism or Addisonianism or any other imitatively perfect style, could not accomplish much by themselves."

Professor Woodberry names William Wirt, William Gilmore Simms, and Edgar Allan Poe as the three representative figures of the early literary period of the South, and finds in the very obscurity of Wirt and Simms striking evidence of the low ebb of Southern literature. Poe, as he remarks, was "the one genius of the highest rank who belongs to the South." We quote, in conclusion:

"It is common to deny that he [Poe] was distinctively a Southern writer, not so much on the score of his birth at Boston as because he is described as a world-artist unrelated to his local origin, unindebted to it, and existing in a cosmopolitan limbo, denationalized, almost dehumanized. But mortal genius always roots in the soil, and is influenced and usually shaped by its environment of birth, education, and opportunity. It appears to me that Poe was as much a product of the South as Whittier was of New England. His breeding and education were Southern; his manners, habits of thought, and moods of feeling were Southern; his sentimentalism, his conception of womanhood and its qualities, of manhood and its behavior, his weaknesses of character, bore the stamp of his origin; his temperament even, his sensibility, his gloom and dream, his response to color and music, were of his race and place. . . . Are not all his women in the romantic tales elaborations of suggestions from Southern types? Is not 'The House of Usher' a Southern tale at the core, however theatrically developed? Poe is the only poet, so far as I know, who is on the record as the defender of human slavery. It must not be forgotten that he grew up in a slave-holding State. There are traces of cruelty in Poe, of patience with cruelty, easy to find. 'The Black Cat' could not have been written except by a man who knew cruelty well and was hardened to it. 'The Pit and the Pendulum' belongs in the same class. It is not any one of these items, but the mass of them that counts. The morbid, melancholy, dark, gruesome, terrible in Poe seem to me to be related to his environment; these things sympathize with the South, in all lands, with Italy and Spain; as the Spaniard is plain in Cervantes, it may well seem that the Southerner is manifest in the temper of Poe's imagination, characterization, incident, atmosphere, and landscape. His tendency toward musical effects is also to the point. So Lanier tried to obtain such effects from landscape, trees, and the marsh; tho Poe is free from Lanier's emotional phases in which he seems like Ixion embracing the cloud.

"Such, in brief, are some of the reasons that may lead one to see in Poe a great expression of the Southern temperament in letters. He, certainly, is the lone star of the South; and yet it may eventually prove that the song of 'Dixie' is the most immortal contribution that the old South gave to the national literature."

THE PARLOUS CONDITION OF ENGLISH PROSE.

THE present condition of English prose literature is anything but satisfactory to Mr. Edward Hutton. Writing in *The Monthly Review* (London) on that recognized master of English prose, Walter Pater, Mr. Hutton pays his disrespects to popular writers of the day and their "prose run mad." He writes:

"English prose literature has become in our day almost as rare as English poetry. A host of writers, more or less conspicuous, have conspired, it would seem, to write not English prose, but prose run mad. English in the hands of the most popular writers is now a language without rule, and often without sense; indeed, the more popular a writer is the madder his prose becomes. It were invidious to give examples, for it is characteristic of the English novel that, apart from every other form of literature, it alone is indifferent to words, concerning itself chiefly with a tale of love, or the domestic accidents of provincial family life, or the impossible achievement of some braggart long and long ago. But when we remember the magnificent work of the translators of the Bible, how they dealt with romance immortally, and delicately set their words in order, or how in reading the 'Morte d'Arthur' we are possessed by the beauty of a page that tells so exquisitely the valiant old tale, it is with utter disgust that we return to the work of the day, with its split infinitives, its use of 'like' for 'as,' its eternal 'and which,' its horrible tautology and alliteration, its absence of rhythm or any sense of music, its domesticity, and its vulgarity. To read the opening sentence of Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' that captures the reader by its sheer beauty from the very beginning, and then to read the work of the writers of our day is, as it were, to experience a revolution in manners and in language so tremendous as to startle even the most artless reader."

Mr. Hutton's admiration of Walter Pater's style is almost as unalloyed as his disapprobation of the style of the popular novelists. In the following passage he gives some of the reasons for his admiration:

"He is never off his guard, never 'at home,' with his reader, never happy without a certain ceremony. His mind appears to be ecclesiastical, expressing itself always with a certain ritual, which is indeed beautiful in itself, and to him and to the friendly reader beautiful for itself. Yet his manner, his style, changes with his books, reaching its greatest perfection perhaps, certainly its greatest richness, in 'The Renaissance,' and its greatest simplicity in 'The Imaginary Portraits.' His thought, profound and lovely as it frequently is, is never obscurely expressed; indeed, to one who valued words so much, vagueness of expression would have been a fault in art, and except as a fault impossible. And in spite of his small production, seven books in more than twenty years, or five only if we leave out the two books, 'Greek Studies' and 'Miscellaneous Studies,' published after his death, he appears to us now as more important than a host of more garrulous, less reticent writers. To some extent he may be said to have influenced the language, making it possible for us to appreciate modern English, as we do the English of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or Latin and Greek. He came to remind us not without a smile that English, too, is a precious language, and worthy of respect since Shakespeare wrote in it, and in it, too, unlike other living tongues, the liturgy is said, and a whole people pray to God."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW TO FLY AND HOW NOT TO FLY.

SOME of the fundamental considerations which seem to Prof. Simon Newcomb to apply to the construction of so-called flying-machines are stated by him in an article in *The Outlook*, suggested by the recent accident to Langley's aeroplane. Relying on the fact that increasing the size of an aeroplane makes it less effective, while a similar increase in a balloon makes it more effective, he pronounces in favor of the dirigible balloon. In other words, the astronomer bids us look to Santos Dumont for practical progress in aeronautics rather than to Langley. He says:

"Granting complete success, imagine the proud possessor of the aeroplane darting through the air at a speed of several hundred feet per second! It is the speed alone that sustains him. How is he ever going to stop? Once he slackens his speed, down he begins to fall. He may, indeed, increase the inclination of his aeroplane. Then he increases the resistance necessary to move it. Once he stops he falls a dead mass. How shall he reach the ground without destroying his delicate machinery? I do not think the most imaginative inventor has yet even put upon paper a demonstrative, successful way of meeting this difficulty. The only ray of hope is afforded by the bird. The latter does succeed in stopping and reaching the ground safely after its flight. But we have already mentioned the great advantages which the bird possesses in the power of applying force to its wings, which, in its case, form the aeroplanes. But we have already seen that there is no mechanical combination, and no way of applying force, which will give to the aeroplanes the flexibility and rapidity of movement belonging to the wings of a bird. That this difficulty is insurmountable would seem to be a very fair deduction, not only from the failure of all attempts to surmount, but from the fact that Maxim has never, so far as we are aware, followed up his seemingly successful experiment. . . . . .

"A more fundamental difficulty still, which the writer feels may prove insurmountable, is based on a law of nature which we are bound to accept. It is that when we increase the size of such a machine without changing its model we increase the weight in proportion to the cube of the linear dimensions, while the effectiveness of the supporting power of the air increases only as the square of those dimensions. For example, suppose that an inventor succeeds, as well he may, in making a machine which would go into a match-case, yet complete in all its parts, able to fly around the room. It may carry a button, but nothing heavier. Elated by his success, he makes one on the same model twice as large in every dimension. . . . The result is that his machine is eight times as heavy as before. But the sustaining surface is only four times as great. As compared with the smaller machine, its ratio of effectiveness is reduced to one-half."

Dr. Graham Bell has pointed out that the law just cited may be evaded by making a large number of small machines instead of a single large one, and Professor Newcomb admits that this might be done. He goes on to say:

"Quite likely the most effective flying-machine would be one carried by a vast number of little birds. . . . If the watchmaker can make a machine which will fly through the room with a button, then by combining ten thousand such machines he may be able to carry a man. But how shall the combined forces be supplied?

"It is of interest to notice that the law is reversed in the case of a body which is not supported by the resistance of a fluid in which it is immersed, but floats in it, the ship or balloon, for example. When we double the linear dimensions of a steamship in all its parts, we increase not only her weight, but her floating power, her carrying capacity, and her engine capacity eightfold. But the resistance which she meets with when passing through the water at a given speed is only multiplied four times. Hence the larger we build the steamship the more economical the application of the power necessary to drive it. . . . . .

"If, therefore, we are ever to have aerial navigation with our present knowledge of natural capabilities, it is to the air-ship floating in the air rather than the flying-machine resting on the air to which we are to look. In the light of the law which I have laid down, the subject, while not at all promising, seems worthy of more attention than it has received. It is not at all unlikely that if a skilful and experienced naval constructor, aided by an able corps of assistants, should design an air-ship of a diameter of not less than two hundred feet, and a length at least four or five times as great, constructed, possibly, of a textile substance impervious to gas and borne by a light framework, but, more likely, of exceedingly thin plates of steel carried by a frame fitted to secure the greatest combination of strength and lightness, he might find the result to be, ideally at least, a ship which would be driven through the air by a steam-engine with a velocity far exceeding that of the fleetest Atlantic liner. . . . . .

"I should be very sorry if this suggestion leads to the subject being taken up by any other than skilful engineers or constructors, able to grapple with all problems relating to the strength and resistance of materials. As a single example of what is to be avoided, I may mention the project, which sometimes has been mooted, of making a balloon by pumping the air from a very thin, hollow receptacle. Such a project is as futile as can well be imagined; no known substance would begin to resist the necessary pressure. Our aerial ship must be filled with some substance lighter than air. Whether heated air could be made to answer the purpose, or whether we should have to use a gas, is the question for a designer."

THE ALLEGED "MOSQUITO PLANT."

IS there or is there not an African plant that has the property of driving away or stupefying mosquitoes? This question has been exercising people in England since last spring, when the discovery of such a plant was announced by an English army officer. The existence or absence of such virtues in the plant, which is a variety of basil (*Ocimum viride*), has been discussed ever since in the columns of *The Times* (London), with more or less acrimony. Says *The Scientific American Supplement*, which gives an abstract of the controversy:

"Last April Captain Larymore, the British resident in Northern Nigeria, published a letter in which he asserted that by placing two or three pots of 'mosquito-plant' in each room of a house, and others along the windward side of the veranda, the place could be kept practically free from mosquitoes. He described an experiment he had made, whicn showed that a mosquito enclosed within a leaf of the plant became stupefied, and he added that an infusion of the leaves of the plant was held by the natives of Northern Nigeria to be more efficacious than quinin as a remedy for malarial fever. Captain Larymore suggested that the plant should be used in barracks in India.

"Sir George Birdwood, the well-known naturalist, wrote a day or two afterward that allied basil plants had been known from time immemorial as a defense against mosquitoes and as a prophylactic in malarial distircts throughout India. He related how, when the Victoria Gardens were being constructed in Bombay, the men employed in the work were so pestered by mosquitoes and suffered so greatly from malaria that, at the suggestion of the Hindu manager, the whole boundary of the gardens was planted with 'holy basil' and any other basils which were at hand, with the result that the plague of mosquitoes was at once abated and the malarial fever disappeared from the gardeners and others at work on the grounds."

Experiments were shortly after this made at the Kew Botanical Gardens, near London, with a growing specimen of the plant that had been brought to England by Captain Larymore; but the officials there, altho much interested in the captain's statements, became convinced that there was no foundation for them. The director of the Gardens, Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, wrote to *The Times* on July 24, enclosing a report made to the governor of Sierra Leone by Dr. Prout, the principal medical officer of the colony. Dr. Prout gave details of experiments with a dozen mosquitoes and the "mosquito-plant," in which there was absolutely nothing to show that the plant had any effect in driving away the insects. Sir William, in his introductory letter, made some sarcastic observations on "easy empirical" remedies, and *The Times*, in a leading article, declared that the "mosquito-plant" had been shown to be "utterly useless." Captain Larymore and Sir George Birdwood, however, scout the idea that they have been victims of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a delusion, and both have written to *The Times* declining to withdraw their statements as to the efficacy of the basil. To quote again:

"Both pointed out that experiments with single pots of the plant and a few mosquitoes could not be regarded as conclusive, and Sir George Birdwood said the real question was the weight of Captain Larymore's practical experience against Dr. Prout's experiments. In a letter dated August 2 Captain Larymore said:

"'I think it unfortunate that the superficial experiments with a dozen mosquitoes, which were conducted in Sierra Leone, should have been accepted as conclusive evidence that the plant in question does not possess the properties ascribed to it.

"'1. The plants employed may possibly not have been the same ocimum used and referred to by me.

"'2. They may not have recovered after transplanting—mine were three to four months regaining their full foliage.

"'3. The well-known powerful smell of ripe bananas may have negatived the scent of the plant in so small a space as the mosquito-net cages mentioned.

"'Natives from time immemorial have held that the plant does possess the properties I have ascribed to it, and the original cause of this becoming sacred in India, where it is still worshiped, was doubtless due to this fact.

"'I must again repeat that the particular ocimum given me by the natives in Northern Nigeria does possess the power of driving away mosquitoes, especially a healthy plant with its leaves bruised. My wife, who was with me, invariably used the leaves at night under open-worked stockings to protect her ankles, and at dinner the complete immunity enjoyed by her was very obvious indeed. In any case, I shall always make a point of having a hedge of the plant, if possible, in every garden I own in the tropics, and can only recommend those who are anxious and willing to add to (not necessarily take from) the security of mosquito-netting and quinin, to do likewise.'"

AN EXPLOSIVE AS A STIMULANT.

ALTHO the medicinal virtues of nitroglycerin in certain cases are well known, no one, apparently, has ever thought of taking it as a stimulant. The explosive cordite, however, which is more than half nitroglycerin, is, it appears, employed in this way by certain soldiers in the British army, especially in combination with spirits. From the reports of Major Jennings, an officer of the army, the following facts are extracted by *The British Medical Journal*:

"Cordite consists roughly of about 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts guncotton, and 5 parts of mineral jelly; while acetone is used as a solvent, but does not enter largely into the composition. . . . By way of experiment, Major Jennings, after discovering the existence of cordite-eating among a certain number of men, sucked a quarter of a strand for two minutes. He found that the diminution in its size after this time was scarcely appreciable, but nevertheless it caused the most racking, splitting headache he had ever felt in his life, which lasted quite thirty-six hours, and was accompanied by hammering and ringing noises in the ears. Its taste was sweet, pleasant, and pungent. From inquiries among the men its effects appeared to differ somewhat when sucked and when taken in solution. Dissolved in tea, it produces an almost immediately exhilarating effect 'inciting to almost demoniacal actions.' If many have partaken of the beverage, all begin talking at once, each seemingly anxious to inform the other of everything that has happened to him since his birth. This condition is followed by heavy sleep and stupor, lasting five to twelve hours, according to the quantity taken. To awaken the subject it is often necessary to slap his face, punch or shake him, and awakening is accompanied by severe dull, boring headache, muscular twitchings, and protrusion of the eyes. Even, however, when fully awakened the cordite-eater does not seem to realize his surroundings for many hours.

"It is as an addition to beer that cordite appears to produce its worst effects. It then excites a quarrelsome, destructive mania in an otherwise peacefully disposed individual, and produces immediate intoxication in a man who can commonly consume as much as four or five pints of beer without exhibiting a trace of having done so. If taken in quantity insufficient to produce sleep, it makes him not only quarrelsome, but brings out the worst traits in his character. A possible clue to the inception of this habit is given by the fact that a large number of the men seem to have used cordite as a means of lighting pipes in default of matches. When thus used, it gives a sweetish flavor to the tobacco, but causes great dryness of the throat, followed by headache. Others of the men seem to have first tasted the cordite out of curiosity.

"Major Jennings' account includes notes of communications made to him by various men, in all of which are found statements as to the exceedingly unpleasant after-effects. One of them said that he first became aware of this use of cordite from one of his comrades asking for something to straighten him up because he had been sucking it, and he also observed that some of the men became very elevated after taking a very small quantity of beer, tho they could formerly take a large quantity of it without effect. Cordite, by itself, said this man, does not seem to make men crazy, but only induces a very heavy sleep. But taken with beer or spirits it brutalizes the mildest man and makes a temporary maniac of him. He also added that he had noticed that it apparently aged a man rapidly, and made him extremely negligent of his personal appearance."

OSCILLATIONS IN LIFE.

THAT a powerful vibrating body may force a weaker one to vibrate in the same pitch, even if that pitch be not the natural one, is well known. In the same way, we are told by a recent writer on what he calls "Biodynamics," the environment of living creatures—what we call "nature"—has its great oscillations, its periodism, its endless successions of day and night, winter and summer, seed-time and harvest. In the long process of adaptation to this oscillating environment the vital periodism of living organisms is gradually brought or forced into harmony with it. In a phase of life which this writer calls "oscillant life," and which he illustrates by the hibernation of animals, this adaptation is in progress, and is as yet imperfectly attained. The work in which these ideas are put forth is entitled "Researches on Oscillant Life, an Essay in Biodynamics" (Paris, 1903), and the author's name is Joseph Noé. We are told by a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (October 3) that this conception of "oscillant" life was first brought out in the "Lessons on the Phenomena of Life" of Claude Bernard. To quote from this review:

"Life, says Bernard, can not be explained, as has been thought, by an interior principle of action. It is the result of a conflict between the organism and the physicochemical conditions of the environment. These conditions alone are accessible to us, and the science of physiology has for its definite aim to fix the determinism of vital manifestations. The conflict whence life results is not a struggle, but a harmony, an effect of adaptation to cosmic conditions. 'Thus the living being does not constitute an exception to the great harmony of nature that causes the mutual adaptation of things. It breaks no accord; it neither contradicts nor opposes the general cosmic forces. Far from this, it is a part of the universal concert of things, and life—animal life, for example—is but a fragment of the total life of the universe. The mode of relation between the living being and the surrounding cosmic conditions enables us to consider three forms of life, according as it is in strict dependence on the exterior conditions, or in a minimum degree of dependence, or in relative dependence. These three forms of life are as follows: (1) Latent life; non-manifest life. (2) Oscillant life; life of variable manifestations and dependent on the exterior environment. (3) Constant life; life whose manifestations are free and independent of the exterior environment.' The three states of life prove, Bernard says, the necessity of physicochemical conditions for its manifestation.

"M. Joseph Noé has studied organisms whose vital manifestations may vary within extended limits under the influence of cosmic conditions—that is to say, beings of 'oscillant life,' or those dependent on the cosmic environment. He treats hibernating mammals from the standpoint of the relations of their vital manifestations with those of the more fully evolved mammals having 'constant' lives. To do this he reviews successively the phenomena of inanition and denutrition, the weight of the organs, nutrition, and resistance to poisons. Different chapters or paragraphs are

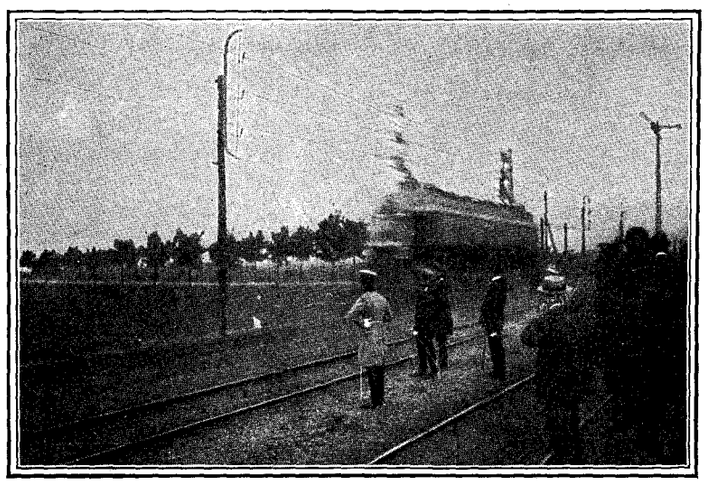
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

devoted to the study of the influences of growth, age, height, diet, sex, sleep, fatigue, etc.

"Minds of philosophic tendency will find in this work numerous original deductions regarding the nature of vital energy. The author shows that the 'oscillant' life of hibernating animals is only a phase of the gradual adaptation of the vital rhythm of the cosmic periodism. He insists on the importance of the notion of plasticity of living matter and on its value for the explanation of evolution and vitality. He attempts in particular to prove that the sum of energy of living beings is constant, and that the vital forms differ only in the duration of expenditure of this energy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SENSATIONS OF HIGH SPEED.

APPARENTLY some people are ignorant, and others have forgotten, that we have no sense that is capable of discriminating between high and low speed, or even between motion and rest, except by noting the usual accompaniments of motion, such as the apparent movement of surrounding objects, the resistance of the atmosphere, or the jolting due to obstacles in the path. If our surroundings move with us and the motion is smooth, our methods of detecting it fail Thus, we can not feel the great velocity with which the earth is moving through space. In like manner, a train on a rough road seems to be going faster at forty miles an hour than one on a smooth road at sixty. The sensations of high-speed travel depend largely, therefore, on the conditions of that travel. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (October 17), discussing the German high-speed trials:



TRAVELING AT THE RATE OF 125 MILES AN HOUR.

The electric car on the experimental line between Marienfeldt and Zossen in Germany, in the test of October 6, from a photograph taken near Dallwitz, with an exposure of one-two-thousandth of a second.

Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly* (New York).

"At the beginning of the last century the Royal College of Bavarian Physicians sought to forbid steam-railway travel, because it would induce delirium furiosum among the passengers and drive the spectators crazy; while an English quarterly said that it would as soon expect the people to suffer themselves to be tied to one of Congreve's rockets as to trust themselves to the mercy of a locomotive going at the prodigious rate of twelve miles an hour. This is about the tenor of some of the remarks we see and hear in respect to the Berlin-Zossen electric train running at the rate of over 125 miles an hour; and we begin to wonder just what is the speed that ought to provoke mental and physical difficulties on the part of the passenger and the spectator. We fancy there is a good deal of relativity about it, and some subjectivity. If people expect to enjoy weird and curious sensations because they are traveling at an unusual rate, those are the very sensations they are likely to get; but if speed is steadily increased by a vehicle without the passenger being aware of the fact, a gain of twenty or even forty miles an hour will not make much perceptible difference to him, provided the run is straight and the roadbed is good.

"In the reports coming from Germany we note this tense expectancy, and hence it is no surprise to hear that the speed at Zossen 'confused the senses and produced a sensation that was unlike any that even the imagination had pictured. Had it not been for the steel-edged-like spirals of air that shot through every crack and crevice, scorching and burning, and even seeming to pierce the flesh, we might have been detached objects forced through space at lightning speed.' Then, too, the landscape got blurred, with 'a peculiar effect on the eyes, seeming to catch hold of them and drag them backward,' which is very interesting; but this keen and sensitive observer rather gives himself away by remarking that the passengers, after squirming at an annihilation of distance past comprehension, 'asked themselves why it might not have been 225 miles an hour just as well.' Exactly; and we venture to believe that when the great electric railroad systems of the future settle down to their 200-miles-an-hour stride, or whatever the speed may be at which the vehicles will hold together, the passengers will take it very complacently and wonder how we antediluvians endured anything less."

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF WORLDS.

SOME of the most recent views with regard to cosmic evolution are briefly stated in popular form by Daniel E. Wing in *Popular Astronomy* (November). Mr. Wing dwells particularly on conditions and tendencies inferred from the study of nebulæ and their attendant phenomena. He says:

"The law of evolution as applied to matter in the universe at large may be stated briefly as follows:

"(1) The condensation of matter accompanied by the dissipation of force (heat), followed by (2) the development of force accompanied by, or occasioning, the dissipation of matter.

"It will be noted that these are reverse processes, the first being that which seems to be best demonstrated by the so-called nebular hypothesis.

"Areas of gas, in diffused nebulous form, are visible; also nebulæ in various stages of condensation. Evidence of spiral motion is plainly discernible in many nebulæ, and such motion is believed to exist in all. It is impossible to conceive matter in a state of rest. Obeying the law of gravitation the particles tend to press toward the point of greatest condensation. Centers of attraction form, with a swirling motion like a whirlpool. The momentum of rotation is increased by the fall of particles which are unable to reach the center. Acting under its own gravity the mass becomes more and more condensed. Every motion of each particle develops heat which the combined mass radiates. The outermost part or circumference eventually reaches a stage where it can no longer adhere. Separation takes place, the inner mass further condensing to leave behind new rings. Condensation of rings and nebula proceeds."

Do observed facts support these theoretical assertions? Mr. Lewis, briefly recounting the known peculiarities of nebulæ and nebulous stars, concludes that they do. Nearly all nebulæ give the gaseous spectrum, and vortical motion has been detected by photography in many of the fainter objects in which the naked eye would fail to find it; while centers of condensation are frequently seen. In fact, he believes that we have visible proof of star-making from matter acted upon by known laws. He goes on to say:

"We also know that these distant suns radiate heat from condensation like our Sun; the quantity that reaches us is measurable. That there is a limit to the process of condensation is obvious. When the body has parted with all its heat, when there is no longer any motion among its particles, it will cease to condense. . . . . .

"Is this the end—matter having actual existence, but without force; force existing potentially? We believe not. Death is the forerunner of new life in every form of matter. Dissolution is but a process effecting change of form. It is at this stage that we apply, theoretically, the reverse process of that outlined,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dissipation of matter to the gaseous form brought about by the passage of this potential force into actual force. Is there any evidence that such process will become operant in the solar system? No. Long periods of time are requisite to furnish facts upon which to predicate a reliable opinion with respect to the truth or falsity of such theory from actual observation. It is believed, however, that the planets must in the course of thousands of years show the effects of a supposed resisting medium in space which must tend to gradually slow down their orbital motions. The truth of this belief once established, the end of the planets is in sight; they must eventually fall into the Sun. It matters not when that event happens or from what distance the fall occurs. Certain it is that sufficient force (heat) would be developed by such a collision to reduce their solid contents to gas and to scatter such gas into the most attenuated nebulosity.

"Does the universe afford any evidence that collisions of such character do occur? . . . At intervals of more or less frequency, sometimes in successive years, there occurs an outburst in the heavens with swiftness only rivaled by the telegraphic intelligence conveyed to the world: 'A new star in Auriga'; 'a new star in Perseus'; 'a new star in Gemini.' Nine such occurrences have happened in the last fourteen years. Let us see if we can intelligibly grasp what this message from space signifies. At a point in the heavens where no trace of a star was previously visible some watchful eye discovers a star. In a few hours it increases several magnitudes in brightness; for example, the new star of 1901 increased two and a half magnitudes in forty-eight hours—that is to say, its visible brightness increased tenfold in that short time. The human intellect utterly fails to realize what this means. Such an outburst on the part of the Sun might vaporize all the planets; it is reasonable to suppose that it would at least melt the earth's crust. The spectrum of a new star exhibits matter in motion at tremendous velocities to and from us, 600 to 1,000 miles per second. In 1901 the same peculiarities showed that were new to astronomers in 1892—to wit: the appearances were as if a solid body moving rapidly in one direction collided with or plunged into a nebulous mass moving as swiftly in the opposite direction. Following this sudden outburst of brightness there is a fading out during a period of months and change to the nebulous form of matter becomes apparent. Photographs at this stage show annular or spiral formation, and the latest triumph in photography is to show the existence of spiral motion in the nebula which succeeded the new star of 1901. Comparison of photographs taken two or three months apart show perceptible change by reason of motion and evidence that the process of condensation has set in.

"Here, then, we have appearances best accounted for by the collision of matter, occasioning development of force resulting in redistribution of matter, to again take up the initial process of condensation through spiral motion.

"Belief in this never-ending process, whereby youthful vigor is acquired, seems better to fulfil the laws governing matter and force than the supposition that the universe is destined to become a graveyard and space to be ultimately filled with the corpses of extinct suns and planets."

IS SOAP HEALTHFUL?

THAT the falling-off in physical strength of certain classes of the community in England is in some way connected with the increasing use of soap is the strange and apparently absurd suggestion made by a correspondent of the London *Times* (October 13). His reasons are, however, sufficently cogent to induce *The Lancet* to undertake a brief discussion of the subject, in which it concludes that soap, tho not necessary to cleanliness, is a great aid to it, and has improved public health rather than the reverse. Says the writer:

"Whilst the suggestion [of *The Times* correspondent] may on the face of it appear chimerical, yet it is difficult not to admit that the continued application of soap to the skin must rob it constantly of its natural oil. On this account soap is not calculated to make the skin supple or 'velvety,' a quality which is impossible without oil. Since soap removes oil, it would seem perfectly correct to suggest that, if soap must be used, the skin should be immediately afterward anointed with oil. Those who possess delicate complexions and who find even the best soap detrimental to the skin gain relief by the application of a soothing fat, such as cold cream. The correspondent referred to writes: 'The Almighty has given us a natural oil on the body to protect our skins, and man gives us stuff to remove it, and so expose the body to rheumatism, chills, and diseases of all kinds. Soap opens the pores of the skin, disease and dirt get in, and the body gets inoculated with any vile matter flying about.' This view would be all very well if it were not for the tenacity of dirt, and this tenacity depends either upon the grease of the dirt itself or upon the natural oil of the skin. Such dirt would be hard to remove without the use of soap—plain water would never detach some kinds of dirt—and in civilized communities or in crowded cities soap thus becomes absolutely a modern necessity. In localities where grime is a rare constituent of the environment, as at sea or in the open country, the need for continual lavage with soap is not so great. There are not a few people who manage to maintain personal cleanliness without the use of soap, for there are many detergent agents besides soap, of which oil may be mentioned as the chief. But, on the whole, intemperance in the use of soap is not a universal habit even in civilized countries, and abstinence may answer very well on the veldt, or in places far from the factory and chimney. We are convinced that soap is a really sanitary adjunct which has raised rather than lowered the standard of public health. That in isolated cases it may be used to excess we admit, but the standard of purity of soap in this country is very high and such as is calculated to prevent any injurious effects which might otherwise arise."

The "Vital Principle."—The old idea of a principle or essence of life, which has been discarded by most recent biologists, has, according to some writers, been partially revived by a few authorities. But, as stated by Dr. Joseph Clements in an article on the subject in *The Medical Record*, there has not been precisely "a revival of the vitalistic conception," but a more general interest in and a more purely vital idea of the force operative in physiologic work. What Dr. Clements names "the vitalistic conception" has always, he thinks, been entertained in various degrees of modification, life phenomena never having been conceived and interpreted on a purely physical basis. He goes on to say, as quoted in abstract by *American Medicine:*

"There is a consensus of medical opinion that there is something not identified with any known physical and chemic activities. The attempt by objectors to identify electricity and life is a confession of the reality of this special force. The organic force is centrifugal from within outward. According to Kelvin, 'all motion in pure dynamics is reversible,' but this principle 'has no place in the world of life.' Misconception of the facts in physiology and pathology, rendering oblivious and inoperable the idea of the sovereignty of the life principle, has given rise to the error of active agency in disease of other than vital forces, and of active principle in drugs in the sense of curative properties possessed and therapeutic activities originated by them. Micro-organisms and drugs do certainly have relation to pathologic processes, but there is a real distinction between cause and origin in disease. . . . The principle of life, fully recognized, would reconstruct pathology and the apeutics, and medicine would emerge as the most exact of the natural sciences."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is alleged," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "that the telephone employees in Paris have discovered that French is more easily understood over the telephone than English. In telephoning between Paris and London during a storm, conversation in English is impossible, but French is easily understood because it has not so many sibilant sounds and unequally accented syllables."

THE following bit of information, according to *La Nature*, is current in the German papers and, in the absence of confirmation, may be taken for what it is worth: "Men of a singular race have been discovered in New Guinea, and the governor, it seems, has promised to send some specimens to London. Living as they do in the marshes, these men have no need to walk. On the other hand the marshes are covered with a growth that prevents navigation in canoes. The men have built huts in trees and as organs of prehension alone are useful to them, their lower limbs have almost atrophied. These natives have only feeble and withered legs and feet, while the chest and arms are of normal development. They can scarcely stand upright, and they walk like large apes. They thus give the impression of cripples who have been deprived of the use of their lower extremities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME "DISEASES" OF MODERN BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

THE so-called higher criticism of our day claims a place as one of the newer branches of science. That it has proved itself a formidable antagonist of traditional beliefs and has wrought a great change in the view taken of the Bible can hardly be disputed. The more conservative theologians, however, have never accepted its conclusions, and in some quarters they are heralding its speedy downfall. Prof. Edward König, D.D., of the University of Bonn, Germany, discerns "symptoms of disease" in "three spheres of the life of this young antagonist," and he declares that these symptoms may be termed "bodily, physiological, and psychological." Regarding the first he says (in *The Methodist Review*, New York, September-October):

"Nothing threatens the bodily organism of man more than the intrusion into it of foreign bodies. These destroy the tissues and poison the blood, this last source of bodily health. But can it be said that such foreign elements have forced their way into the body of modern biblical criticism? I believe that such is the case, for what the blood is to the life of the body, that are the norms, or authoritative standards, in the province of criticism. False, inadequate standards, therefore, resemble the foreign bodies which poison the blood. Such false standards have been, however, frequently applied in more recent biblical criticism.

"A standard which, it is maintained, can not do justice to Hebrew writings is nevertheless applied when these are compared as to external age with Babylonian-Assyrian literature, and when the assertion is made that certain portions of the latter, because older, must, therefore, of necessity be also from original sources of greater antiquity than are the corresponding portions of the Old Testament. This method of procedure has been more than once apparent in recent times. In the lecture of Friedrich Delitzsch, 'Babel und Bibel,' for example, we were told that a considerable number of Bible stories had now suddenly come to light in purer and more original form out of the night of Babylonian treasure mounds. In other places it has often been emphasized that the cuneiform tablets which contain the 'Creation-epic and the Flood-episode of the Gilgames-epic' are many centuries older than the Pentateuch sources in which the corresponding record of the creation and the flood are found. But the age of the source of any given text does not determine the originality of the text itself. The contents of a text taken from an older document need not for that reason be the more original. Another form of the same text having become fixed at a later time may nevertheless give expression to the result of a much more faithful and reliable tradition. Who would question, for instance, that the Rechabites at the time of Jeremiah had for centuries most faithfully preserved the life ideal of their ancestor? Or who will deny the possibility that the more original form of certain traditions was preserved by the Israelites? Nor are the proofs lacking for the fact that the strength of the human memory, while yet unsupported by written documents, is far greater than in times of much writing."

Taking up the symptoms of disease which he finds in the physiological sphere of the life of modern biblical criticism, Professor König says:

"I would characterize them as a weakness of the eyes, or a kind of color blindness. It was, of course, natural after the long reign of Jewish tradition to first of all give attention to those newly discovered elements in the Old Testament which protested against the legitimacy of this reign. But now the time has come that attention be given to those elements which speak in favor of the trustworthiness of the Old Testament, and of such there are many. Among these are to be numbered, first of all, all those passages which show that the people of Israel sought to establish for the memory certain concrete points of support. Such *fulcra memoriæ* are, for example, the following: The Tamarisk which Abraham planted at Beersheba (Gen. xxi. 33); the 'heap of witness' (Gen. xxxi. 47); the pot of manna (Exod. xvi. 33, and xxxiv. 35; Num. xvii. 10); the twelve stones which were brought up out of the Jordan (Josh. iv. 6; viii. 30). Of especial interest is the altar which the returning warriors of Reuben, Gad, and East Manasseh built for themselves on the west bank of the Jordan (xxii. 26) in order that this altar might witness in later times that they belonged to the people of Jahwe. Other such elements are the stone 'Ebenezer' (stone of help) (2 Sam. vii. 12); the sword of Goliath hung as a trophy of victory in the sanctuary at Nob (xxi. 9); the statue which Absalom had erected in order that it should preserve the memory of his name (II Sam. xviii. 18). The same significance for the fostering of historical memory is found in Israel in the arrangement to transmit from generation to generation the passover tradition (Exod. xiii. 8-10, etc.), or to sing over and over again certain songs (Deut. xxxi. 21; 2 Sam. i. 18). The actual vividness of the historical consciousness of the Israelites is established by the following series of facts: First, many elements of the culture of Israel are traced to sources outside of Israel. This is the case with the courts of justice which Moses established on the recommendation of Jethro (Exod. xviii. 19), and with the greater part of the work in the building of Solomon's temple (1 Kings vii. 13). Not even the national pride has suppressed these remembrances. . . . There are, moreover, many passages in which instances of religious aberration and subsequent reformation are recorded (1 Sam. xi. 1, *et seq.*; 2 Kings, xviii. 4; xxiii. 5). Furthermore, it is to be noticed that the ancient historians of Israel did not in their characterization of the most prominent men of their nation conceal the faults which historical tradition ascribed to them."

The infirmities which encroach upon the health of modern Biblical criticism in the psychological realm are ascribed to credulity. Professor König refers in particular to the attempts which have been made to criticize the Old Testament on the basis of its style. The credulous consideration of the "meter and strophe-structure," he says, has become a new fountain of life for the criticism of the prophetical writings of the Old Testament, and a number of instances are cited to illustrate the unreliability of the higher critics. The writer concludes:

"No criticism hampered by foreign elements and eccentricities or afflicted with color blindness and credulity can be called sound. And for this reason biblical criticism will be able to fulfil its office with true success only when the blood which courses through its veins is healthy, and when with a clear vision it proves *all* sides of a literature under consideration, intent at the same time upon criticizing itself."

THE SCHOOLS AND RELIGION, AGAIN.

THE discussion started several weeks ago by the Rev. W. Montague Geer's letter in the New York *Sun* on religious education and the public schools (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 17) continues to arouse lively interest throughout the country. The San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) devotes a leading article to Mr. Geer's "broadside," and declares that his plea for the revival of the denominational school indicates "the one remedy that suggests itself to sound reason and sober common sense." And *The New World* (Chicago, Rom. Cath.) says of the same document: "We do not know when we have read anything so trenchant, logical, and timely." *The Sun* finds itself deluged with letters on the subject, and remarks that they "are very interesting reading," and "come from men of intellectual acuteness and moral earnestness." The majority of the letters are from Roman Catholics, and represent many points of view. Father McMillan, director of St. Paul's School, New York, writes expressing the hope that it will be possible in some way to overcome the legal barriers that now forbid the disbursement of state moneys to denominational schools. He says in part:

"The so-called 'prohibition of the constitution of New York' (Article IX., section 4) has these words: 'Other than for examination and inspection'; and it is important to state that there is considerable scope for a legal argument on the exact meaning of this expression, which must be taken in conjunction with the discussion that led to their insertion. What was chiefly in the mind of the constitutional convention had for its objective point the prohibition of the use of public money for any form of religious or denominational teaching, and some of the delegates were surprised to find after they had voted on the matter that the choice of lan-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

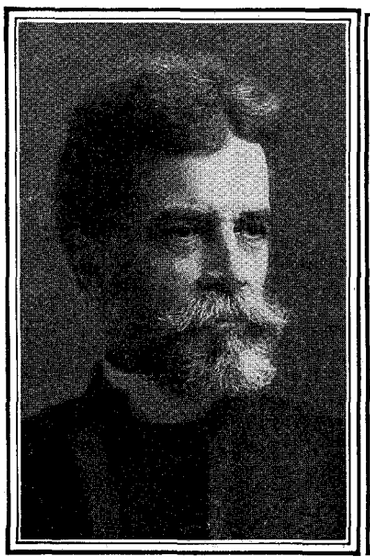
guage was at least ambiguous, and might be twisted to mean something opposed to their convictions. It would seem that examination and inspection are clearly authorized by the constitution, even for schools 'wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination.' This examination must necessarily be limited to the secular studies required for intelligent citizenship.

"When the select committee appointed at the close of the last legislature, containing five Senators and seven members of the Assembly, is prepared to listen to suggestions for improving the educational laws of New York State, there will be an excellent opportunity to take up the question here suggested concerning the correct interpretation of Article IX., section 4, of the constitution. Mr. Geer and his powerful friends in the Episcopal Church may discover that there is still a way to enlarge the public system of education without discouragement of the advocates of religious training. By removing legal barriers certain antagonisms may be obliterated which are now kept alive by unjust discriminations."

The Rev. John Talbot Smith, Chaplain of the Convent of Mercy, New York, writes as follows:

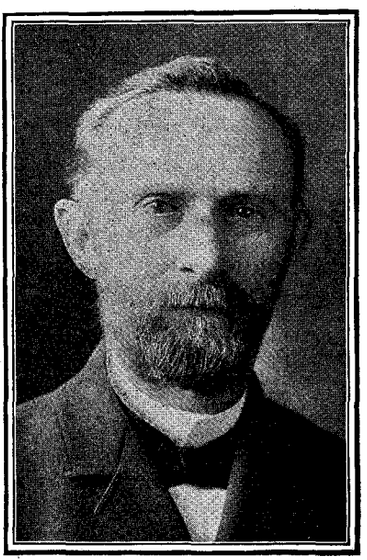
"All theories and arguments aside, we Catholics have been deeply impressed with two incontrovertible facts: First, when the public-school system was Protestant, a quarter of a century back, Catholic pupils were Protestantized more or less by attending it; and, second, now that for ten years the public-school system has been made neutral or colorless, the children suffer from the prevailing indifferentism in religion. Indifferentism is an influence of the hour, affecting all departments of human activity. It may be called the current of the time, and the public-school system runs with the current, not by intention, but simply because all things run that way, and also by making no stand against the prevailing error. It seems the constitution of the State will not permit the system either to oppose religious error or to favor it. Therefore all true Christians must sooner or later remove their children from the public schools. The Catholics are leaving as fast as possible, and would leave in a body to-morrow had they the proper bank surplus. Perhaps the religious schools of the sects already educate a million children. In time this number will grow to far greater proportions. This exodus will then have created a situation with which the State, willy nilly, must deal. In spite of the theorists, and their speeches and arguments, when the State faces a condition and not a theory it must act. . . . . .

"The vital point is: How many American citizens want religious training for their children in the public schools? Let them stand up and be counted. My own opinion is that one-third of our population are in favor of that proposition—that is, about 25,000,000 of believers would vote substantially to rescue a great system of public education from the control of indifferentism or agnosticism. If so many favor the proposition, if they can be organized to make their influence felt, then, all theories to the contrary, and in spite of all opposition from any source, the thing can be done. . . . The vital point for all parties, for the supporters of Mr. Geer, for his opponents, for educators, and for statesmen, is the number of those who desire religious training in the public schools, no matter what form the scheme might take—the separate school of Canada, payment by results, as in England, the adopting of church schools by the State. If one-third of our population demand such a reform, and organize effectively to formulate their demand, nothing more need be said; the agnostic and the indifferent, the chronic objector and the would-be patriot, must take a back seat and be quiet while the practical statesman and the competent educator together arrange the details of the scheme."



REV. W. MONTAGUE GEER, OF NEW YORK.

An Episcopalian Vicar who attacks the public-school system.



JEREMIAH QUIN, PRESIDENT OF THE MILWAUKEE SCHOOL BOARD.

A prominent Roman Catholic who defends the public schools.

On the other hand, a Brooklyn priest (vouched for as such editorially by *The Sun*) who signs himself "Fair Play," contributes a letter warning the American people against any change in the public-school system and attributing the zeal with which a change is advocated to a desire for Roman Catholic domination. He says:

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The Catholics of the United States to-day do not begin to average as well in education or morals as do the Protestants and non-religionists. Visit our prisons and see the great preponderance of Catholic criminals—90 per cent. at least, tho if the ratio to population were carried out there would be only about 14 per cent. That proves that the much-lauded religious training of the Catholics is no good. It does not teach men moral responsibility. It does not lessen crime and criminal tendencies as Protestantism does.

"Then, all this teaching of the superhuman power of the priest is not fit for the twentieth century. Spain is on the verge of a revolution from it. This school question is one of rule and politics of that church. It belongs to the parents to decide what they want for their children, and not for the priest to intrude himself into the home and order what this or that child shall be taught. That's the parents' business."

Similarly, Jeremiah Quin, president of the Milwaukee School Board and a prominent Roman Catholic, declared recently, in an address before the Milwaukee Teachers' Association, that he could not understand how Cardinal Gibbons could pronounce the public schools "vicious." We quote his remarks:

"Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview broadly published in the press, pronounces the American public schools vicious. How any man can assert that our public schools, directed and controlled and conducted by a body of Christian men and women of unstained character and high moral standing, are vicious is incomprehensible. If the public schools, because of being secular, are vicious, then must our whole theory of government, being secular, be vicious also?

"I very much regret this attack upon the one institution on which, in the minds of all Americans, the future welfare of the republic rests. What would our vast heterogeneous nation be without our public schools? It would be a nation of sectarianism, in acrimonious conflict, each sect fighting for a share of the school tax. Every true American will forever oppose such a movement."

One correspondent of *The Sun* writes: "I have a wholesome regard for all religious creeds, but if they undertake to demolish the public-school system, by the Eternal, I will take down the old musket and fight as long as there is breath within me." Dr. Buckley, the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York, Meth. Episc.) is not ready to recommend such violent methods as this, but he says:

"It might as well be understood by the Roman Catholic Church that, if it really raises this issue, the Protestant churches of this country will ally themselves at the polls with Jews and with agnostics—that is, with all classes opposed to denominationalizing the public schools or appropriating public money to the support of denominational schools.

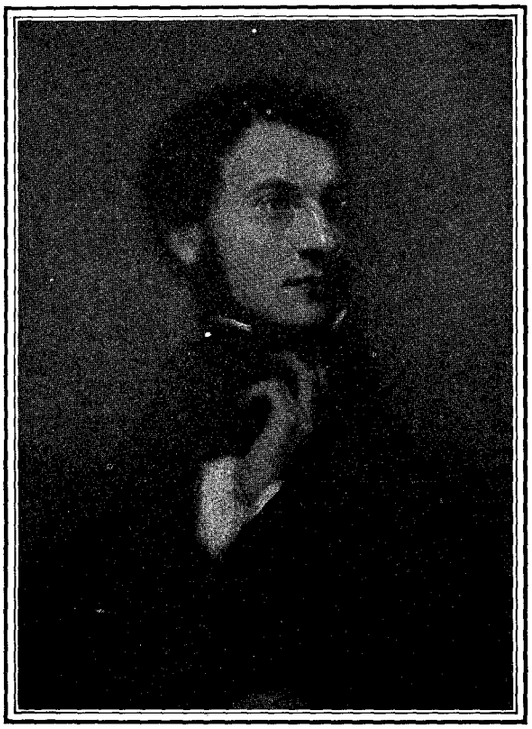
"Conservative men who have never joined in indiscriminating

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hue and cry against the Catholic Church would contend to the last at the polls and elsewhere to preserve the public schools intact. Politicians who care for the integrity of their parties will do well not to mingle in this discussion, for if the public schools are disturbed a wave which will remand them to obscurity will certainly rise."

MR. GLADSTONE AS A RELIGIOUS FORCE.

"OH for one hour of Gladstone!" exclaimed the Bishop of Worcester at a recent meeting held in St. James's Hall, London, to protest against the Macedonian massacres; and the audience, it is reported, cheered the words, feeling that the eloquence and moral enthusiasm of the great statesman would have given a strength to the movement on behalf of the persecuted Christians which men of more ordinary mold could not impart. "It is not only in the sphere of Turkish misgovernment," remarks the London *Guardian* (Anglican), "that such a wish might be uttered. In the political world we frequently lament the dearth of men who tower conspicuously above their fellows; in the religious world it is hard to discover men who combine Mr. Gladstone's ardent enthusiasm for religion with his profound knowledge of theological and ecclesiastical problems. Those who differed most from some of Mr. Gladstone's conclusions can sympathize with the wish to recall from the past something of that splendid combination of moral and intellectual qualities which he brought to bear upon the questions of his day." The same paper continues:



A PORTRAIT OF MR. GLADSTONE AS A YOUNG MAN.

At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Gladstone appealed to his father for permission to enter the ministry.

"To those who are conscious of such a feeling the publication of Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone' is an important event. . . . Mr. Morley's volumes contain a great store of material for the study of Mr. Gladstone's religious history, and that history is one of the greatest interest, not only to churchmen, but to all who care for the future of Christianity. These volumes enable us to see how intense was Mr. Gladstone's conviction, from youth to extreme old age, of the supreme importance of religion both to the nation and to the individual. It had been known before that, just as Cardinal Manning had at one time desired to enter on a political life, so Mr. Gladstone's early wish had been to be ordained, but the 'dignity, solemnity, and usefulness' of the clerical office have never, perhaps, been more earnestly set forth than in the appeal which, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Gladstone made to his father for permission to devote himself to the work of a clergyman in the Church of England. It is tempting, tho fruitless, to speculate on the influence which Mr. Gladstone might have exercised upon the church if his early wish had been fulfilled; but the 'missionary impulse' endured in its essence, if it did not find its most obvious direction. 'The question whether the service of the church can be most effectually performed in Parliament was incessantly present to his mind,' and after he had held cabinet office he confesses to a wish that there might be some 'synodical decision' in favor of his retirement from public life. Throughout his long and arduous career his personal religion remained simple and sincere. The sacraments, public worship, private prayer, Biblical and devotional study, intimate acquaintance with great religious poets like Dante and Wordsworth—these were the sources from which he drew unfailing supplies of spiritual strength. In God's will he found his peace, a peace which enabled him, amidst all distractions and reverses, to concentrate all his energies upon the task that lay before him. Upon his political allies, many of whom were skeptical or indifferent, upon non-conformists, who abominated his ecclesiastical views, upon the nation at large, this intensity of religious conviction made a deep impression. It is impossible to imagine Mr. Gladstone without the religious foundation on which he stood. No man's life ever bore clearer witness to the truth that 'faith and unfaith can ne'er be equal powers.' To the last, as is well known, he remained a loyal son of the Church of England. Of her shortcomings and of the dangers by which she was beset he was fully aware, and in regard to the nature of her relations with the state he drifted far from the moorings which held him when he published 'The State in its Relations with the Church and Church Principles.' But, tho he lived to disestablish the Church of Ireland, to sanction the principle of disestablishment in Wales, and to regard the prospect of disestablishment in England with greater equanimity, his own allegiance never wavered. Himself no lover of extreme ritual, and always unwilling to bear a party label, he was a firm believer in the Catholic character and claims of the Church of England. The grandeur of the Roman Church appealed to his historic imagination; but neither Newman's secession, nor the Gorham Judgment, nor 'Essays and Reviews' ever shook his position. After the Vatican Council his dislike of Rome became more accentuated, and his friendship with Döllinger revealed his sympathy with those for whom Rome could no longer find a place. Of Mr. Gladstone's services to the Church of England it is impossible to speak in detail. Not the least among them were his opposition to the Divorce Act of 1857, and the scrupulous care which as Prime Minister he expended upon his ecclesiastical appointments. The interesting list of qualities which he regarded as essential in a bishop, and the order of importance in which he ranked them, showed that he had a high and just view of the episcopal office; and, whilst he endeavored to do justice to all schools of thought within the church, the contrast between his nominations and those of Lord Palmerston was strongly marked.

"If Mr. Gladstone's powers as a statesman are imperfectly measured by his legislative achievements, it is also true that his influence on the religious life of the country must not be estimated by his theological writings. Interesting as they are, both in themselves and as indications of the workings of a marvelous intellect, they were generally produced under conditions which impaired their chance of permanence. Nor was Mr. Gladstone's mind that of a dispassionate investigator. A born orator and a skilled debater and a brilliant advocate he certainly was, and with these gifts his keen interest in theology made him a powerful controversialist. Sometimes, however, he committed himself to indefensible positions, and the critical weakness which he showed in the sphere of 'Homerology' was not always absent from his theological disquisitions. It is not as the antagonist of Huxley or the critic of 'Robert Elsmere' that Mr. Gladstone will be remembered by religious people, but as an embodiment of ardent faith, simple piety, and strenuous life; as a consistent champion of national righteousness; as the great Christian statesman whose political life was only part of his religious life."

The Guardian expresses regret that the religious side of Mr. Gladstone's character has not been treated by a writer in sympathy with his beliefs. "Not, of course, that Mr. Morley has not tried his utmost," it says, "to do justice to this aspect of his hero's character. He is fully conscious of the part which religion played in Mr. Gladstone's life, and his own strong sense of fairness, apart

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from his *pietas* toward his revered leader, would have saved him from any unworthy treatment of this branch of his subject. Even Mr. Morley, however, can not wholly escape from the limitations imposed upon him by the principles and convictions which inspire his own life, and his avowed want of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's religious beliefs prevents him from giving such an appreciation of Mr. Gladstone's religious side as might have come from the pen of Dean Church or Mr. R. H. Hutton, or even of Mr. Bryce. Moreover, this divergence of sympathy was felt in his intercourse with his friend, for altho Mr. Gladstone confided to him his inmost thoughts about politics, and even discussed ecclesiastical affairs with him, we are told that on no occasion did they ever exchange a word about theology or religious creed."

THE IDEA OF GOD HELD BY NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

WE most of us have come across references to the "Great Spirit" which has been so often represented as the object of Indian veneration and worship. The impression conveyed by this term is a misleading one, says Lætitia Moon Conard, a Philadelphia lady who has given careful study to Indian mythology. She writes (in *The American Journal of Theology*, October):

"The first thing to note and to remember is that the Indian has not one god only, but many gods. When he passes by a remarkable waterfall, he makes a prayer and leaves an offering. There are various rocks, caves, and other objects of nature that are approached with awe and presented with gifts. Father Brebeuf, writing about the Hurons in 1636, tells of a certain rock which they passed on their way to Quebec, and to which they always offered tobacco, placing it in the cleft of the rock and addressing the demon who lived there with prayer for protection and success. When the Indian in crossing a lake finds himself in serious danger, he prays to the spirit of the lake, throwing an offering, perhaps a dog, into the water. When the sound of the thunder frightens him, he prays to the thunder-being for protection. When he needs rain, he directs his rites to the god of rain and thunder. Air and earth and water are alive with spirits, any one of which may be prayed to; but, as a matter of fact, certain ones are singled out for worship. Add to these the many animal deities which are invoked even more frequently than those of the elements in the sacred formulas of the Cherokees. Among all the Indians we find particular species of animals and plants adored by particular individuals or tribes as special guardian deities, the famous totems of the Indians. It will be remembered that the Indian corn appeared to Hiawatha."

Bearing in mind the fact that the Indians are "vigorous polytheists," it is interesting to study the character of the chief of their many deities. In several tribes the chief god was figured in purely human form, and worshiped as the "Great Man," the "Old Man Above," etc. The sun was especially prominent in the worship of southern Indians. The chief deity of other tribes was described as an animal,—an eagle, turtle, or "great hare." We quote further:

"Some of the northern Indians say that the first person on earth was a woman. After her came a dog. Later, a big man came who made the lakes and ponds, and filled them with water, and tore the dog to pieces to make other animals out of. Over these he gave control to the woman and her offspring. The big man figures here as creator; but the story does not tell who created the woman and dog. The Tinneh in British America tell of a great ocean in the beginning, inhabited only by a huge bird. This bird by its touch on the waters created the earth and its inhabitants, except the Tinneh, who were created by a dog (to them a sacred animal). Some of these travelers say that this bird was the Great Spirit. This is a later idea tacked on to the old story. It is interesting to note in this connection that some of the Indians speak of the chief deity as a great bird who flies through the air, the flapping of whose wings is thunder. These ideas of the Deity as a great bird present striking analogies with Biblical ideas. A story of the Iroquois and Hurons tells us that the human race sprang from a woman that fell from heaven and lighted on a turtle. This is interesting as being similar to the idea found in Christian literature, that there were heavenly beings before the earth was created.

"There are other stories that show even more than the preceding how incomplete were the wisdom and foresight attributed to the Creator. Creation was accidental, according to one myth reported from the Sioux, which tells us that the Great Spirit, taking a stone to hurl at a serpent, suddenly changed his mind and transformed the stone to a man. The man was, however, fastened to the ground until a serpent perfected the creation by gnawing him loose. This and several other myths show that the Indian creator was either not wise enough or not good enough to do his work just right. A Chinook chief of the early part of the last century told a traveler that one deity created man imperfectly, leaving him with closed eyes and mouth, and immovable hands and feet. A second and more kindly god opened his eyes and gave power of motion to his feet and hands; he taught him also to make tools. Some of the California stories represent the coyote as creator; others have another creator-deity, but say that the coyote gave man gifts that the creator refused. Indeed, the coyote is more worshiped than the superior god.

"The creator-god of the Indians rarely receives much worship. He is a deity of long ago, an ancient father, an exalted being perhaps; but he takes no interest in the present affairs of men. Colonel Dodge, who lived among the Cheyennes and other Indians of the plains, once asked an Indian 'Who made the world?' 'The Great Spirit,' answered the Indian. 'Which Great Spirit?' asked Dodge; 'the good God, or the bad God?' 'Oh, neither of them,' replied the Indian; 'the Great Spirit that made the world is dead long ago. He could not possibly have lived so long.'"

The Indians frequently urge that the white man's God is good for him, but that they have their own deities which serve them better. Perhaps, as is suggested by the writer, their thought is like that of a New England Indian who said to a missionary: "Shall I throw away my thirty-seven gods for your one God?" We quote in conclusion:

"The Indian's god falls in his estimation as he himself declines. When confronted by a people greater than themselves, the Indians were easily convinced that their deity also must be greater. We find similar ideas among all uncivilized and semicivilized peoples; when the people show great power it is evidence that their god is a powerful one. Thus Israel felt assured that Jehovah, or Yahveh, was greater than the gods of other peoples, because his people had conquered others under his banner. . . . . .

"When the Indians in councils with the white men use the term 'Great Spirit,' they are apparently thinking of the white man's God, and have come to claim him for themselves also. Thus they often say that the Great Spirit gave them their land, and appeal to the laws of the Great Spirit as common to them and to the white people. In spite of the fact that the early Indians, as the first missionaries tell us, did not believe in a universal supreme Deity, it is surprising how easily they accept the monotheistic ideas of Europeans. They like to think of this greater Deity; but they do not wish to give up their old rites, to cease praying to the sun, the earth, the thunder. We find the Indian under Christian influence reconciling his religion with his new ideas by describing thunder as the voice of God, and the sun as his residence."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

NEW buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association were dedicated recently in Newark, Buffalo, and Harrisburg.

"THE largest Bible Class in Great Britain" is that connected with All Saints' Church, Sheffield. The average Sunday attendance is 1,600.

DOWIE, the "Restorer," closed his two-weeks' campaign in Madison Square Garden, New York, with a public baptism of new converts. Seventy-nine persons were baptized, of whom forty-one were women and two little girls.

THE inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton as president of the Princeton Theological Seminary is regarded as an event of great significance in the religious world. "It means much more," says the New York *Churchman*, "than that the theological seminary has created the office of president and has secured an officer of large administrative experience. It means that the Presbyterian Church in its principal theological institution is coming to realize the necessity for an organization and a system that will put theological education upon a university basis." Dr. Patton's inaugural address was, in the main, a vigorous defense of the supernatural authority of Christianity.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

RELATION OF KOREA TO THE ASIATIC CRISIS.

KOREA very much regrets the fact that she is sovereign and independent. If she had her own way, she would resume her position as a tributary of China. These are the inferences of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which has printed no less than seven elaborate studies of "the land of morning calm." The ruler of the country is even represented by the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin) as somewhat discontented with his title of Emperor. I Hong, the potentate in question, was quite satisfied to be King of his country. But Japan objected. "According to the standard of Chinese civilization the title of king is the designation of tributary princes. When, therefore, the war waged with China by Japan for the independence of Korea had ended, the Tokyo Government forced the Korean ruler to assume the dignity of Emperor of his country as evidence of emancipation from the control of Peking. So the King of Korea abjured his dependence upon China." I Hong, we are assured, loathes the Japanese, whom he holds responsible for the assassination of his consort in 1895. The tragic event had the effect of driving the ruler of the land of morning calm into the arms of Russia. A recent article in the *Revue de Paris* dwells upon this feature of the case.

The memory of the event, we are told, haunts the Emperor day and night, making him the determined enemy of Japan and the supporter of Russian designs. The sentiments of the native population seem to be hostile to Japan, if we are to accept the opinion of *The Kobe Chronicle*, a British paper published in Japan, from which we quote:

"The antipathy to the Japanese, not only among the officials, who naturally are not pleased at the continual assertion of 'rights' by the Japanse representative, but among the populace appears to be steadily growing, and it would not be at all surprising if one of these days there should be a serious popular outbreak that might, altogether apart from the Manchurian question, set fire to the smouldering magazine of gunpowder in the Far East. The causes for the antipathy are probably various. Korea has never had very much cause to love Japan. . . . As in 1592, so in 1894, the Koreans were not anxious to be relieved of China's suzerainty. 'Independence' was forced upon Korea in the interests of Japan, and the country was made the battleground in a quarrel in which Korea's sympathies were with the Power whose suzerainty was being attacked. When, to the general surprise, Japan withdrew from Korea after establishing the independence of the country, Korea felt no gratitude for the boon she was forced to accept, because it was one she had never sought."

The real sentiments of the ruler of Korea, says this British paper, are with Russia, and his feelings are shared by the Koreans, because the Japanese in the country are "adventurers" who treat Koreans in "an arrogant and high-handed fashion." We are further told:

"More than one Japanese statesman has rebuked his nationals for their conduct toward the Koreans, and on several occasions it has been pointed out by Japanese themselves that the Japanese emigrating to Korea were of a character likely to seriously injure the reputation of their country. So serious did this question become at one time that the Japanese Government restricted emigration to the peninsula, and framed regulations with a view to preventing the worst class from proceeding to the peninsula. Those regulations are now abrogated, and, whether or not they had any effect at the time they were in existence, complaints continue to be made of the manner in which Japanese exploit the Koreans. These complaints are sometimes attributed to Russian instigation, but it may be doubted if this is always the explanation."

A depressing picture of the state of affairs in Korea is painted by another British paper published in Japan, *The Kobe Herald*. "You can do anything in Korea if you only bribe the officials," declares this observer. "Land, mines, and court secrets, even lives, can be buoght with palm oil. Of patriotism there is plenty among the poorer classes, who are themselves unable to resist the power of circumstances which is like a crushing and uncontrollable wave. It is nothing new to see Koreans shed tears over the sad condition of their country." These tears would seem to apply to the agreement whereby Japan and Great Britain have bound themselves to guarantee the independence of Korea. At any rate, we find the London *Times* asserting that the agreement opens up prospects "very distasteful to the highest authorities in Korea." "For the past two or three years Russian influence in Korea has secured a practical dictatorship to one of the worst Korean officials who has held important office under the Government during the past twenty years." The trouble so far as Russia is concerned, according to the *Figaro* (Paris), is one of "interpretation." Is Russia destroying the independence of Korea by her immemorial policy of "peaceful penetration" or is she simply "cutting timber"? Russia thinks she is only cutting timber, but Japan fears that Russia is doing very much more than that. Russia's strong point is Korea's indifference to her own independence, thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). The idea that war will result over the Korean differences of Japan and Russia is not justified by the facts in the case, if we are to accept the verdict of the Paris *Temps*, which is paying a great deal of attention to the subject. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) asserts that there are certain influences in Shanghai which are interested in circulating sensational war rumors throughout the world every time Korea is under discussion. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) adds:

"When two powerful states, both armed to the teeth, confront each other, the possibility of a war between them has always to be taken into consideration. However, the fact of the occupation of the Korean post of Masampho by Japanese is susceptible of explanation on other grounds than that the Government of Tokyo is on the outlook for a pretext to go to war. Our own inference is that Japan is taking advantage of some ancient treaty right belonging to herself. Her object may be to create a state of affairs of which she may take advantage in the course of negotiations now proceeding. Japan may likewise be desirous of seizing some advantage while she has the opportunity and before the *status quo* is officially determined. Such a course would not bring on a declaration of war from Russia. Russia would in her turn simply seize some port on the coast of Korea."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"A PUZZLING SURPRISE," according to the London *News*, is the announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and France. The first-named Power is allied with Japan, and the last-named with Russia. Now Japan and Russia are at sword's points in the Far East. What inference is to be drawn?

Light has been thrown upon the obscurity by official announcements. The arbitration agreement provides that questions of a judicial character or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties shall be referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration "if found incapable of settlement by diplomatic means." This arrangement, furthermore, applies only to such questions as "do not involve the vital interests, the independence, or the honor" of France or Britain and do not affect a third Power. As *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says, "there are very important reservations." "We have no desire to treat the agreement in a grudging spirit," says *The Standard* (London), the great Conservative organ, "but it must not be forgotten that England's experience of arbitration has not been of a kind to predispose her in favor of that course." The London *Times* says of the treaty that "its scope is not extensive, but it is a pledge of mutual good-will and of the earnest desire of the two western Powers to reduce to practise the lofty principles

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

embodied in the treaty of The Hague." The London *News* discusses the relation of third Powers to the agreement thus:

"It is a matter for sincere congratulation that an arbitration treaty, however limited in scope, should have been prepared for signature by Great Britain and France. But there are the ominous provisos that it shall only apply to future questions, and that it shall not concern certain international questions which could not be referred for settlement to a third Power. Egypt is quoted as an example of such an international question, but the wording suggests that Egypt is not the question chiefly meant. The arbitration treaty is thus a step in the right direction. But it is only a step. It shows that the friendship between Great Britain and France is of a practical character, but it does not obviate the possibility that the two Powers may be entangled in a quarrel which concerns neither. We may be sure that France will not join Russia unless she is obliged owing to the conditions of the Dual Alliance. That Alliance dates from days when no price was too high to pay for Russia's protection—when, in fact, the republic thought it could only exist by the patronage of the mighty autocracy of the East. Happily, France has shaken off the fears of former years. She has crushed disloyal factions in her midst, and has chosen as a successor to M. Faure a statesman whose tact and urbanity are not more conspicuous than his rare personal courage. We must, therefore, hope that the fair promise of the present is not to be stultified by the grim legacy of the past, and that no untoward treaties may declare themselves, so as to extend into Europe the serious disagreements which are estranging Japan and Russia."

The Paris newspapers seem at variance with one another in their views of the agreement. The utmost reserve of attitude is manifested by the semi-official *Temps*, which even terms the agreement the embodiment of "a pious aspiration," altho the opposition *Journal des Débats* says "the treaty consecrates The Hague tribunal"

ENGLISH FAIR PLAY.
JOHN BULL—"Yes—I'll give you Morocco."
M. DELCASSÉ (French Foreign Minister)—"Is Morocco yours?"
JOHN BULL—"No, but I'll give it to you for your Newfoundland rights."
—*L'Intransigeant* (Paris).

and is new evidence of "the friendship existing between France and England." The *Figaro* says very much the same. The *Siècle*, which has often remarked that Emperor William is the great foe of The Hague Court of Arbitration, welcomes the agreement as a triumph for the principle of arbitration itself. The anticlerical and Socialist *Lanterne* and the anticlerical and Socialist *Action* welcome the arrangement as one making for peace. The Socialist *Petite République* thinks the agreement will set an example to other nations. The *Rappel*, which is indignant at Emperor William's alleged enmity to The Hague tribunal, says the arbitration agreement is the best retort to "the sneer" directed against the principle of peace as opposed to war. Clerical and semi-clerical papers do not approve of the new compact. The *Patrie* says it was not signed in good faith, the *Liberté* fears some "mystification," while the *Aurore* deems the whole thing "a joke."

German newspapers incline to sarcasm. The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* doubts if the French care very much for the treaty. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) is afraid the new treaty is scarcely worth "the expense of advertising it" and makes an allusion to the utility of a waste-paper basket.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH COLONIAL PRESS ON BRITISH COLONIAL LOYALTY.

"ARE we going to lose the colonies?" This question, propounded by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the course of a recent widely cabled speech in Glasgow, has been repeated by him again and again. The gentleman himself inclines to answer his own query affirmatively unless Great Britain, as he expresses it, "wakes up." Waking up in the sense intended by the former Colonial Secretary means the adoption of his preferential tariff proposals. He stated the issue thus in a subsequent speech:

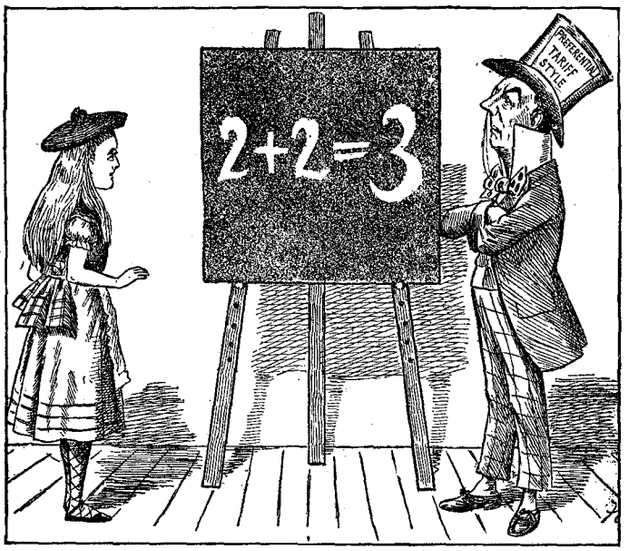
"We have gone through a time when the men who advocated free trade in this country were at the same time absolutely indifferent to all idea of empire, and considered the colonies encumbrances which we should be glad to get rid of. That lasted for thirty years, and, in the course of that time, we tried the patience of our sons across the seas, we tried hardly their love of us, their devotion to the mother-country. They began to think whether we had any sympathy with their aspirations, or whether we regarded them as troublesome children and wished to get them out of the house; and, therefore, it would be their duty equally to break with all the sentiment which would otherwise have held them together, and it would be their duty absolutely to fend for themselves, and to leave out of account everything which concerned the empire of which they formed a part. That was not their fault, that was the result of our policy—our fault, altho we have done our best to correct that impression, altho there is not a man living who thinks, or if there is one who thinks, there is not one who dares to say that he would wish to get rid of the colonies—that he does not desire their closer union with us. Yet we have a good deal to make up for. We have to see that, whereas at one time we, or our ancestors, advocated separation, we are now prepared to do all that in reason can be asked for us in order to promote a greater and a closer union."

Sentiments such as these reveal the grasp which Mr. Chamberlain has of the emergency confronting the British Empire, thinks *The Weekly News* (Auckland), the organ of those who follow the economic lead of Premier Seddon, of New Zealand. This paper refers to the market for mutton, now in a rather depressed state, it is to be feared, and declares:

"Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is still the leading English representative of colonial hopes and imperial ambitions. Not only this, but he is still hand-in-glove with Mr. Balfour, and a recognized supporter of the Government from which he has seceded. To account for this singular position is not hard. Mr. Chamberlain has left his office as Peter the Hermit left his cell. He has undertaken to preach a crusade against a little known but perilous enemy, to inspire a national uprising for a national cause. . . . He has been so completely and singularly in touch with the colonies as Colonial Secretary that we could not wish for a more sympathetic administrator. He sees, and admits openly, that the present tide of public opinion runs, in the United Kingdom, against preferential trade—and to see this is half the battle, for the man who does it is likely to be able to take advantage of the turning tide. That is Mr. Chamberlain's position to-day: to wait for the inevitable turn of the tide and to work for the place at which most advantage can be taken of it. He is the shrewdest politician in the United Kingdom, individually the most influential statesman in the British Empire—and the times are with him. Whatever the Balfour Administration does or does not do, Mr. Chamberlain will never again

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

return to office excepting as the successful exponent of preferential trade, commissioned by Britain to negotiate with the colonies for the recognition of our 'commercial, as well as political and military interdependence.' To that cause he has dedicated his career and his remaining years. The only doubtful point is whether he



WONDERLAND FIGURES.

"But your figures are all wrong," said Alice rather contemptuously.

The Mad Hatter glared at her indignantly. "I only use figures as illustrations," he remarked. "I do not pretend that they are proofs; the proof will be found in the argument and not in the figures. I use figures as illustrations to show what the argument is."

"But," said Alice, "if your figures are wrong your argument must be wrong too."

The Mad Hatter glared more than ever. "My figures are the outcome of my emotions," he exclaimed with a tragic air. "Go away, Jam and Pickles!"

"Why do you call me Jam and Pickles?" asked Alice.

"Because you're not sugar," replied the Mad Hatter loftily. "You're not worth considering!"—*Through the Looking Glass* (New Version).

["In this controversy which I am commencing here I use figures as illustrations. I do not pretend that they are proofs; the proof will be found in the argument and not in the figures; I use figures as illustrations to show what the argument is. . . . Sugar has gone—let us not weep for it; jam and pickles remain."—Mr. Chamberlain, at Greenock, October 7, 1903.]

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

will live long enough to witness its triumph; but there can be no doubt that when its triumph comes it will be largely due to his insight, persistence, and energy."

There seems reason to conjecture that Mr. Chamberlain's triumph, should triumph ever reward "his insight, persistence, and energy," will not be unanimously welcomed by the press of Australia. Such is the conclusion arrived at by *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne), which has decided views regarding British colonial loyalty, and does not connect those views with preferential tariffs. "If war broke out again," it declares, "Australians would no doubt cheerfully fight for the mother country. But tho Australian protectionists would sacrifice their blood for the empire, they are not in the least disposed to sacrifice their *ad valorem* duties in its interests." *The Argus* (Melbourne), the leading Australian daily, is somewhat offended at the way Mr. Chamberlain puts his case. It declares:

"There is one remark required that can not be put too strongly. Mr. Chamberlain is credited with the statement that 'only by a system of preferential tariffs can the empire be bound together.' Mr. Seddon is supposed to have indorsed this sentiment. But any idea that our loyalty to the mother country is based upon the possibility of our making money out of her is absolutely unfounded and does Australians one and all a grievous injustice. Our loyalty is enduring, for it is founded on strong sentiment and deep affection. Our sense of kinship, our enthusiasm for the flag, our reverence for the throne, will not be disturbed by any tariff bickerings. We Australians do not wish to be regarded as the mere huckstering business allies of Great Britain. We are near and dear blood relations."

Mr. Chamberlain has raised an issue which can not be determined by "the counting of votes or the arrangement of a compromise between the discordant parties," thinks *The Friend of India* (Calcutta), which also has ideas of its own regarding British colonial loyalty. It remarks:

"It is well, however, that we should realize how opinion is drifting in the self-governing colonies. If Australia should ever begin to develop commercially and industrially at such a rate as to be able to shake off her present economic dependence on the mother country, it seems practically certain that she will then ask for complete political independence. Except from the point of view of imperialist sentiment, there is no particular reason why we should regret this prospect. In spite of occasional assistance with troops, as in the Sudan, and as in the South African War, Australia is at present rather a source of weakness than of strength to the empire. If she were independent and had to provide for her own defense, she would probably be even more anxious than she is at present to keep on good terms with the most powerful empire in the world."

Colonial loyalty, when discussed by the Canadian press in connection with the Chamberlain preferential tariff proposals, is a subject variously expounded. *The Weekly Sun* (Toronto) has this to say:

"The Empire League is right in treating this Chamberlain movement as at bottom political rather than commercial. The main object is the tightening of the bonds of the empire for political and military purposes, as to the practical effect of which upon colonial self-government there can be no doubt. The league's proposal of military contribution is, therefore, quite in season. But once more we must ask that the proposal shall be definite, and that we may be told not only what the amount, but what the conditions of our contribution are to be. If we undertake to share in the defense of the empire, will the empire undertake the defense of our frontier, of the gulf, and of our Pacific coast?

"There would be a further question arising out of the mixed character of our population, which the members of the Empire League are apt entirely to overlook. Nothing can be more evident than that the French [Canadians] are opposed to military contribution and participation in imperial wars. Their sentiments in the case of the South African War were masked by their attachment

A VOLUNTARY HANDICAP.

UNCLE SAM—"Rum idea of our friend Mr. Bull's—entering a foot-race in a sack, eh?"

GERMANY—"Yes, his friends persuaded him he'd stand a better chance!"

—*St. James's Gazette* (London).

to the Canadian Premier, otherwise they would have voted overwhelmingly against participation in the war. How are their inclinations to be treated, especially in the case of war or imminence of war with France?

"Is Canada, if she contributes to armaments, to have a voice in peace or war, or is her position to be that of a military vassal, taking up arms at the bidding of the Colonial Office? This question is serious when we consider that the Colonial Office may be-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

come the organ of some party or personal game, in which Canada has no concern."

The Montreal *Herald* complains that "if any Quebec Liberal intimates disagreement with Mr. Chamberlain's views, he will be denounced in the English provinces [of Canada] as a traitor." *The Globe* (Toronto) insists upon Canadian loyalty to the empire regardless of preferential tariffs, and even says: "If reciprocity becomes popular in the United States because it is recognized to be a good move against Mr. Chamberlain's propositions, Canadians will be loath to assist in playing the game." *The News* (Toronto), affirming the unconditional loyalty of the Dominion, remarks that "he [Mr. Chamberlain] advises Great Britain to give a preference to colonial food products, in the firm belief that the colonies will discriminate against foreign goods. . . . It would be rash to conclude that an imperial commercial system can not be devised upon which the Canadians of this generation may set as great value as did their fathers upon the colonial system which was destroyed half a century ago." The Ottawa *Citizen* is pained by Mr. Chamberlain's idea that "if you wish to prevent separation, you must put a tax on food." "That," it asserts, "is the idea that will have to be fought down or it will be liable to work mischief."

RUMORED POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA.

COUNT LAMSDORFF, the Czar's celebrated Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Kuropatkin, the Minister of War, whose recent trip to Manchuria and Japan attracted the world's attention, are understood by the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* to have lost much of their former hold over Nicholas II. In fact, the German daily thinks political conditions in St. Petersburg may have been revolutionized by the quite recent rise of M. Bezobrazoff. "The dense obscurantism and the Byzantine submission of the half-Asiatic monarchy of the East," to employ the phrase of the London *Times*, would appear to baffle the efforts of the European press to arrive at precise conclusions regarding the rumored political upheaval in Russia. But the Berlin organ just mentioned has the reputation of being particularly well informed regarding things in St. Petersburg, and it asserts that Count Lamsdorff and General Kuropatkin have lost their hold because they were too closely affiliated with the policy of M. de Witte. And M. Bezobrazoff, according to the same authority, was at the bottom of all the trouble. Unfamiliar as is the fame of the last-mentioned personage to the Western world, his importance has long been recognized by statesmen whose names, while known generally in Russia, are unpronounceable by Anglo-Saxon lips—M. Sfjaginzeff, for instance, and M. Vonljarski. They and others joined M. Bezobrazoff in the formation of corporations to exploit concessions in the Far East. The *Kreuz Zeitung* understands that the Czar himself took stock in one of M. Bezobrazoff's corporations. To quote:

"M. Bezobrazoff's influence over the Czar increased extraordinarily after the preparation by the former of a memorandum regarding the Manchurian railway. Bezobrazoff made a specialty of Russian interests in the Far East. It was at his suggestion that the viceroyalty in the Far East was set up, carrying with it grants of power that put the world in awe. The dismissal of de Witte and the rumored downfall of both Lamsdorff and Kuropatkin may be attributed to the establishment of this viceroyalty, formed in defiance of the wishes of the ministers most concerned. de Witte opposed the idea with energy, while Kuropatkin and Lamsdorff supported his protest. . . . Now we do not wish to vouch for all the details here set forth, but we may call attention to the fact that some days ago we noted a connection between the appointment of Alexeieff as viceroy in the Far East and the fall of de Witte The rumors with reference to the impending retirement of Lams dorff seem, fortunately, to be ill founded."

That the rumors are equally ill founded as regards General Kuropatkin is not averred by the Berlin daily, but the European press is disposed to take no stock in them. The Russian correspondents of the London *Times*, whose usefulness to that organ depends largely upon their success in outwitting the police, have much to say of the great power entrusted by the Czar to this M. Bezobrazoff. The political complexion of the Government, according to them, has been completely changed by this gentleman. He has spent much time, it seems, in writing to the Czar during the past three years. His advice was so often taken by Nicholas II. that his ministers complained of the respect thus shown "an unofficial person." M. de Witte once told the Czar that the Siberian railway was a wonderful work. "But Bezobrazoff tells me it does not amount to much," said Nicholas II. "Would your Majesty prefer the statement of a private individual to that of one of your ministers?" asked M. de Witte. M. Bezobrazoff was at once appointed a secretary of state.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

M. LOUBET AND THE POPE.—The "true republicans" of Paris, according to the *Lanterne* of that capital, are "amazed" at the alleged "secret wish" of President Loubet to meet the Pope when he goes to Rome.

FASCINATING INFLUENCE.—The United States, "even tho possessing a consciousness of its strength," writes the Italian deputy Luigi Luzzatti in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), "does not wholly understand its fascinating influence in the world."

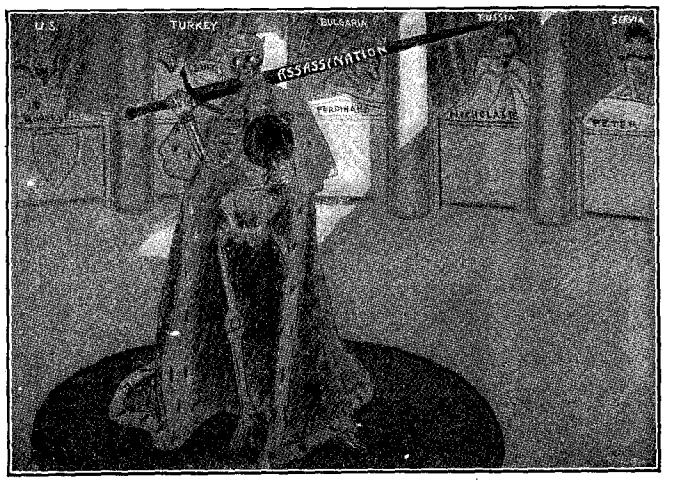
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CHINESE EMPEROR.—The young Emperor of China, according to a recent statement in the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo), intends to send a personal message to President Roosevelt requesting the latter to "act as mediator in the Manchurian question."

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.—"It has been asserted among diplomats that for such a paltry cause as the acquisition of a harbor in the Philippines and on Margarita Island off Venezuela, Germany has twice been drawn on the verge of war with the United States," so declares an anonymous writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London).

AN OVERLOOKED NAVAL POWER.—Austria-Hungary is gradually forming a powerful fleet in order to maintain her supremacy in the Adriatic, says a recent anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris*. "It must be admitted that the Italian navy would to-day constitute a menace to the dual monarchy in certain contingencies. . . . But Austria-Hungary is becoming formidable through her fleet, a fact too often overlooked."

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEW OF PARLIAMENT.—"The English Parliamentary system did not excite his reverence," writes Sidney Low in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "He was conscious that it often worked badly, that it was an extremely cumbrous instrument of administration; and he found a gloomy satisfaction in explaining that under it a ministry could hardly be expected to maintain our defensive armaments in a condition of genuine efficiency."

DIPLOMACY AT PEKING.—"What then is likely to be the type of diplomacy at Peking?" asks *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published at Shanghai. "Evidently a compromise between the wily seductiveness of the Russian, the harsh dragooning of the German, the polished politeness of the Frenchman, the bluff outspokenness of the American, and the plain straighforward honesty of the Briton molded and modified by contact with some of the subtlest brains (for the petty detail work of diplomacy) that the world can produce. The Chinaman's qualifications are high. He can lie without disgrace, take bribes without dishonor, deceive without degradation, sell his country without shame, and procrastinate to the Greek Kalends."



IMPERATOR IMPERATORUM.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MRS. BOOTH AND HER "BOYS."

AFTER PRISON—WHAT? By Maud Ballington Booth. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in., 290 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

AFTER prison—what? Manhood, is Mrs. Booth's answer, and she backs it up with convincing facts. The book is one that every friend of humanity should read. It is not sentimental, but realistic, based avowedly on the experiences of actual lives. Mrs. Booth largely makes her released prisoners tell their own story, and it is an intensely interesting one, glowing with the inspiration of an earnest woman's faith and hope.

Mrs. Booth, wife of Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, has gone where all but a few prison-angels have feared to tread, working among those whom she will not let us call "convicts," but her "boys"; and she seems to have made a marvelous success. Of her work, now in its eighth year, this book is at once a record and a result. No one who reads it can deny that by her methods vast numbers of so-called hardened cases can be saved to manhood and right living. The book gives few statistics, perhaps not enough; but Mrs. Booth tells us that of the over three thousand who have passed through her Hope Halls—homes opened for those who are in need after they have been released from prison, until they can find a place to work,—"seventy-five per cent. have done well; twenty per-cent. may be all right, and are often found to be so after we have apparently lost track of them; five per cent. have perhaps returned to prison." Prison-wardens who thought her efforts hopeless now welcome her to the prisons.

MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.

In thirteen chapters Mrs Booth sketches, or rather photographs from life, the all but abject helplessness and hopelessness that beset the released prisoner. Few will give him work, fewer still will trust him. Compelled often to bear in his body the sign of a degraded manhood by reason of having been for years forbidden to look men in the face or to walk except in a lock-step, the man is marked for life and rendered often incapable of finding a place in the rushing world. Certain paths are wide open—the saloon, the friendship of old pals, above all the chance to return to prison walls by a return to crime. "State-aided public schools in vice, with compulsory attendance," some one has called our jails and penitentiaries. That our final methods are being steadily improved, Mrs. Booth gladly testifies, for her book is full of constructive help; but even more strongly she shows that the convicts are men, sometimes unjustly imprisoned, born without a home, untaught in righteousness, more sinned against than sinning, most of them weak rather than bad, and the worst of them with chords that can be touched by the everlasting trinity of Faith and Hope and Charity. She tells of the Volunteer Prison Leagues, in which the men are helped to help themselves; of the Hope Halls, where the men learn what home is; and pathetic stories of what imprisonment means to the unimprisoned, the wives and daughters and children of the prisoned, often poor, frequently destitute, always burdened with grief and shame. The book helps one to believe in man and in woman.

A SOLDIER WORTH KNOWING.

BARLASCH OF THE GUARD. By Henry Seton Merriman. Illustrated by the Kinneys. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 354 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. MERRIMAN has his formula, as most working novelists have when once they have gotten into their stride. His heroine for a time is placed in a position of unstable equilibrium between a false hero, a man of words but not of deeds, and a true one, a man of the opposite quality. It is somewhat curious to see the trend of literary opinion in favor of the people who can not write literature, but the fact is undoubted. As a consequence the hero of this book emits under five hundred words during the whole course of it. This must surely be a record. Mr. Merriman has introduced a novelty into his formula in this particular specimen of it by making the heroine marry the other fellow on the very first page of the book; but he ingeniously separates them on the very day of marriage by the intervention of Napoleon, for the framework of the action is given by the Corsican's irruption into Russia in 1811. The scene, however, is laid in Danzig before and during the siege under Rapp, and we only make excursions into Russia in search of the deedless non-hero.

But in truth the interest of the book—and it is interesting—does not center at all about its love scenes. It contains an elaborate account of an old soldier, which is perhaps the most effective picture of a man in the ranks that has ever been drawn, not even excepting the three musketeers of Dumas and "soldiers three" of Kipling. The latter surpass Mr. Merriman in the non-military aspects of their soldiers, but the portrait painter of "Barlasch of the Guard" has given a most vivid presentation of a private soldier amidst war's alarms, but not during battle. His care for the bare necessities of life, his indifference to its comforts, his strict honesty in money matters, with a perfect readiness to loot, his real tenderness covered by a cynical pretense of self-seeking, his animal devotion to those whom he had selected for his masters—are all depicted in a masterly way in the novel to which Mr. Merriman has rightly given the name of the soldier who has almost raised this book into literature.

Almost, but not quite. The remainder of the characters are sketched in so hastily that Barlasch stands out from them as an *alto relievo* from figures painted on the flat. The dancing-master Sebastian, a French noble inspired with the deadliest hatred of Napoleon, perhaps approaches nearest to the vitality of Barlasch; but Mr. Merriman makes too severe a call on his readers' imagination to fill out the very sketchy outline he has made of that somewhat mysterious but impressive character. The rest, excepting the heroine, are but shadows that flit and pass across the scene. Desirée is charming, and the scenes between Barlasch and her are some of the most effective in the book. Altogether Mr. Merriman is at his best as a depicter of character in "Barlasch of the Guard," and when he is at his best he is exceptionally enjoyable.

MORLEY'S GLADSTONE.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. By John Morley. In three vols. Cloth, 6 x 9⅛ in., 1968 pp. Price, $10.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

MR. MORLEY has succeeded in giving in these 2,000 pages a very complete account of Gladstone as statesman, but it can not be said that he has been equally successful in depicting Gladstone the man. It is the curse of official biographers that they dare not let themselves "go," and describe their hero as he was, with all his deficiencies and peculiarities. They appear to regard their work as that of a sculptor erecting a monument, rather than of a painter giving a life-like portrait. Mr. Morley has occasionally given a characteristic trait, and toward the end of his third volume gives a series of Boswellian conversations which, for a moment, put us in touch with the man; but, as a rule, he has confined himself to an account of the statesman and those important national movements on which Gladstone made his impress.

The total impression made by the biographer is of the essentially opportunist character of Gladstone's mind, which led him invariably to refuse to cross a bridge until he reached it. This accounts for much of the inconsistencies with which most of his opponents used to taunt him. His final decision on a matter which had reached a practical stage often necessarily differed from the view he took toward it in its preliminary stages. There is only one class of topics on which his views seemed to have stood still from the time he left college until his death. His church views expressed when he was the hope of the unbending Tories remained the same throughout. Curiously enough, Mr. Morley has been perhaps most successful in throwing light upon this side of his hero's character. He brings out most clearly the ecclesiastical motives at the root of much of Gladstone's public career from the time he left Sir Robert Peel rather than agree to a grant to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, and he describes the intricacies of the Gorham case, the Jerusalem bishopric, and the other incidents of the Tractarian Movement with an intimate knowledge which one would have expected from a follower of Pusey or Newman rather than from an adherent of Comte.

JOHN MORLEY.

In his account of the formative period of Gladstone's life, in the first volume, Mr. Morley is most successful on the purely biographical side. The successive influences of Eton, Oxford, and Sir Robert Peel upon his character and views are brought out in masterly style, and light is thrown upon the almost personal antagonism between him and his great rival when the close relationship between Gladstone and Peel—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whom Disraeli attacked with such virulence—is taken into account. Perhaps one of the greatest surprises of these volumes will be the record of more friendly—or perhaps one should say less inimical—relations between the two great leaders of parliament, shown in letters exchanged between them, which, tho never cordial, yet preserve a tone of mutual respect. In particular, a remarkable letter from Disraeli to Gladstone suggesting their cooperation after the failure of the Coalition Cabinet, reads almost pathetically after the later stress and strain between the two doughty parliamentary gladiators.

In much of the detail of political intrigue that fills the second volume American readers will have but little interest. Mr. Morley does not slur over Gladstone's practical recognition of the South as a belligerent nation in one of his speeches during the Civil War, and indeed this biography is distinguished by the utter absence of any attempt at apologetics. Mr. Morley extenuates naught, and certainly puts down nothing in malice. He attempts, however, to make out that his hero had some influence on the Queen's celebrated alteration in the despatch about the *Trent* affair, because he went down to Windsor Castle the night before and had some conversation with her majesty on the subject. The inference is somewhat far-fetched, especially as these volumes more than confirm the general impression that in some way or other Mr. Gladstone was not sympathetic to the Queen. It is, indeed, almost with a shock that we learn that it was only at their last meeting, after he had ceased to be her servant, that the Queen condescended to shake hands with the foremost citizen of her realm. Mr. Morley has evidently been hampered by royal etiquette from making use of the long series of letters to her majesty written by Mr. Gladstone night after night in the House of Commons, but enough transpires to show in his attitude toward his sovereign an almost cringing humility on his part that is somewhat repulsive to American sentiment.

It is with the third volume that Mr. Morley rises best to the grandeur of his theme. This deals with the eighteen years in which he was in close personal touch with the great statesman, and throughout which he was in sympathy with the chief movements with which he was connected: the Boer rising, the Egyptian imbroglio, and, above all, the Irish question in all its ramifications and dramatic surprises. His very closeness to his theme at times makes Mr. Morley somewhat obscure in his treatment, at any rate to American readers, who can not be supposed to know the intricacies of English political party history with that minuteness often assumed in these pages. Mr. Morley's pages enable us to see something more of unity in the varying moods of Gladstone's old age, but there still remains a residuum of unexplained repulsiveness which mars somewhat the view we form of the whole character.

This is partly due to the fact that Mr. Morley has not given as much attention to the character of the man as to the political events in which he moved and had his being. We do not even get a clear impression of the remarkable effect the man's personality had upon his audience, whether one or many. Who that has come near him could forget that flashing aquiline eye which seemed to pierce the character of the person speaking with him, and yet saw something beyond? Even the peculiarities of dress, made familiar to us by the cartoonist, added something to the impressiveness of the figure. Mr. Morley has a soul beyond buttons, but has lost an opportunity of giving a much more vivid impression than he has succeeded in giving. Let it be granted that he has had almost complete success in the task he has set himself to do: to explain the circumstances which led the son of a West Indian planter from defending slavery in his youth to becoming the advocate of all the oppressed of Europe during middle and old age. Mr. Gladstone explained the cause himself in a remark he made to Mr. Morley, which perhaps throws most light upon his career: "I began by distrusting the people; I have finished with a complete trust in them."

JOHN WESLEY'S FAMILY.

HETTY WESLEY. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 337 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE bicentenary of John Wesley, founder of the Methodists, may have been a stimulus to Mr. Quiller-Couch for this novel, to which he has affixed the name of the most striking of John's sixteen sisters. "Samuel Wesley and his Family" would have been a more rigorously just, if cumbrous, title for it, since the strong personality of John Wesley's father pervades the story as much as the far more sympathetic one of the beautiful and brilliant Hetty. Mr. Quiller-Couch descends upon Wroote Rectory and almost indecently strips the souls of its inmates, till their most fundamental, character-making processes palpitate for any casual eye. One gathers that the household affected him primarily as an artist who knows "good material" and is exhilarated by its use, as Job's war-horse waxed elocutionary at the scent of battle. You do not feel that "Q's" heart was too sympathetically moved even by the harrowing fate of the girl whose life he tells. Yet life was such a flail to her that human sensibility is goaded by it to something more poignant than tears may express.

Quiller-Couch is a master of style, color, atmosphere. Subtle perception of the more recondite springs of human action and a dramatic projection of tragic energies, whether spiritual or material, figure as his distinctive notes. They are felt in this book, despite some looseness of grip and some passages that are dry, sometimes almost "preachy." One thing seems a little singular in such an assured craftsman. In the opening chapter is chronicled the embarkation, in 1723, of a middle-aged man, of the East India Company, for England, after forty years in mercantile service had amassed for him a fortune. In a prologue to the third book two men run across a hermit in the mountains of India who assists them on their way. A native attendant of the men recognizes the saintly recluse as this merchant. In the epilogue of the book a British general, eighty years after the merchant's disappearance, is leading his troops across the same Indian mountains, and discovers the skeleton of a hermit in a cave dug in the side of one of them.

A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

The story from which these three chapters are sedulously segregated tells nothing about this man except that he was Samuel Annesely, the brother of Mrs. Samuel Wesley, mother of John and Hetty. She had expected help from him for her sons on his return, but learns from the captain of the ship in which he has taken passage of her brother's mysterious vanishing. The reader, of course, is keyed up to the greatest expectations by the significant (?) intrusions of Mr. Annesley, and feels grievously fooled on finding that they are about as pertinent to the story as an anecdote about St. Francis of Assisi would be in a game of "Bridge."

But there is no *chiar'oscuro* about the Wesleys, who are of the *dramatis personæ*. The men, the Reverend Samuel and his sons, Samuel, John, and Charles, are very pronounced types, but not sympathetic ones. Religion has no tender glow as diffused by them.

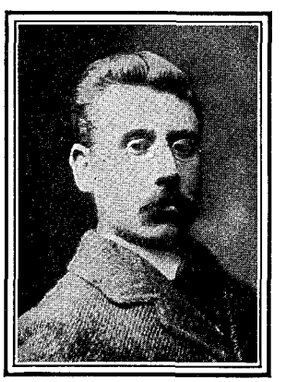
Mr. Quiller-Couch's story, however, is about Hetty Wesley "a queen in a country frock and cobbled shoes; a scholar, a lady among hinds; above all, a woman made for love and growing toward love surely, tho repressed and thwarted." It is the miscarriage in her soul's first venture in the heart's passion and its sordid thwarting in the marriage which she accepted as expiation of that venture that yield her woful life story. It is a long, gray one, in which womanly ardor of feeling, vivacity, and poetic trend are crushed out between the upper and nether millstone; and if religion came to her at life's end, it was as with rue in one hand and the two-edged sword in the other.

OLD-FASHIONED IRISH HUMOR.

THE RED POOCHER. By Seumas MacManus. Cloth, 4½ x 7 in., 130 pp. Price, $0.75. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

IN a recent review in these pages of George Moore's depressing book of Irish stories, "The Untilled Field," we deplored the passing of the old-fashioned Irish wit and humor. As if at once to refute us, comes to hand a little book by Seumas MacManus.

The four tales which make up the contents relate four various and equally successful tricks by which a clever poocher (poacher) contrives to outwit the gamekeepers and even the owner of a shooting-estate in Ireland. Tomas Dubh, the first of the buncoed gamekeepers, tells the four episodes in a running narrative with quaint commentary that preserves the best traditions of Celtic character and humor. It is easy to see that Tomas has only the kindest feelings for the "Red Poocher" who has been the cause of his own "walking." This is peculiarly Celtic. The Greeks had the same admiration for clever villainy, but Homer never dared to make the victims of the thefts of Ulysses chuckle in describing their own undoing. The logic of Tomas Dubh is as characteristically Irish as his sense of humor. He reasons like the judge who, while freeing an assailant, reprimanded the plaintiff with the fractured skull for his temerity in taking such a thin headpiece to Donnybrook Fair. Thus Mr. MacManus's gamekeeper excuses Irish poaching on the ground that the English lessees of the preserved estates are such inviting "come-ons." "It's the know-nothin' *amadans* of Englishmen who take the shootin's here that is the cause of all the poochin'."



SEUMAS MACMANUS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I WISH that I could meet face to face every man who reads this advertisement and who is interested—but who thinks: "I would like to try that, but there must be a colored gentleman in the woodpile somewhere"—or turns it aside with a shrug that says: "Nonsense, it can't be done."

Fortunately, a few out of the thousands that read it respond. Of these the vast majority remain customers of mine.

Were it possible to talk it over face to face, I could tell them something about cigars that would be interesting. If I could take them through my factory and show how my cigars are made, of what they are made, and incidentally dissect a few cigars of other makes, these doubting ones would become customers.

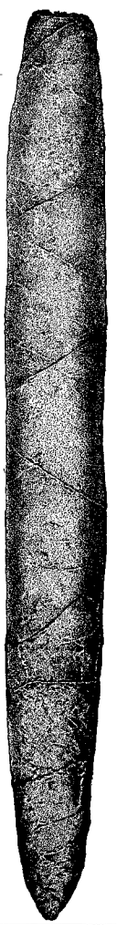
My business is manufacturing cigars, and I sell the entire product of my factory direct to smokers by the hundred and thousand at wholesale prices. It costs me something to sell a man his first hundred—after that he orders of his own volition.

Every cigar that I sell is made in my factory. I have standing orders for thousands of cigars, to be shipped on given days of the month as they come around. These cigars go to all quarters of the United States. Incidentally, New York City takes more than any other one place.

Still other thousands of cigars are sent to men who order and re-order in lots of from one hundred to one thousand. Not one of these men ever heard of me excepting through my business. Not one in a thousand of them ever saw me.

My cigars have to sell themselves.

Every cigar is shipped with the distinct agreement that it is returnable if not entirely satisfactory—second order as well as the first or any order.



EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE OF Shivers' Panetela

My Offer is: *I will, upon request, ship one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars to a "Literary Digest" reader, all express charges prepaid. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety also at my expense, if he is not pleased. If satisfied, and he keeps the cigars, of course he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, for them within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.*

My claim is that the equal of my Panetela cigars, which I sell at $5.00 a hundred, is not retailed anywhere for less than ten cents straight, and that no other cigar in the world is sold to the consumer at a price so near the actual cost of manufacture.

My customers are bankers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, men who would not buy my cigars at any price unless they were actually *good*. Another fact, every visitor to my factory buys cigars.

There are no discounts to dealers or clubs. I cannot afford to make a discount on any quantity. I can only hope to succeed by giving my customers a much better cigar than they can procure in any other way at or near the same price—and I do.

Think a moment of the risk I take to make a customer—one-tenth of my cigars (all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me), and expressage both ways. How can a smoker refuse to try my cigars? Where is the possible risk to him?—Provided, of course, that $5.00 per hundred is not a higher price than he cares to pay. Write me if you smoke.

In ordering, please state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

Address HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mail Orders Only

Suits and Jackets

Made to Order in One Week,

$8 to $40.

Catalogue and Samples Free.

WE GUARANTEE TO FIT YOU

The lady who wishes to be fashionably gowned must have her garments made to order. Ready-made suits lack individuality and rarely have either style or fit, because they are made up by the thousands for ready-made figures. **We keep no ready-made garments,** but make everything especially to order, thus insuring the perfection of fit and finish.

We cut our garments according to a system of our own, which is used by no other concern. This is one of the secrets of our wonderful success in making perfect-fitting garments from measurements sent us by mail.

You take no risk in dealing with us. **We know we can fit you,** but if anything we send you is not entirely satisfactory, return it promptly and we will refund your money.

We send *free* our new **Winter** Catalogue, illustrating 126 of the latest New York fashions. In choosing your suit you may select the jacket of one style, the skirt of another, and the sleeve of a third, if you prefer, and have the garment made according to your own taste. We send *free* with our catalogue a line of samples from our stock of over 400 foreign and domestic fabrics, so that you may select and examine the material from which you wish your garment made.

OUR CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATES:

Tailored Suits,	**$8.00 to $40.00**
Visiting Dresses,	**$12.00 to $35.00**
Handsome Skirts,	**$4.00 to $20.00**
Stylish Jackets,	**$8.00 to $35.00**

Write us fully; your letters will be answered by women of taste and experience in matters of dress, who will, if you desire, aid you in selecting styles and materials. When you send us an order, they will look after it while it is in the cutter's and tailor's hands, and will give it the same care and attention that it would have if it were made under your personal supervision.

Catalogue and a large assortment of the newest samples will be sent *free* by return mail to any part of the United States. Ask for new **WINTER CATALOGUE No. 53.** Mention whether you wish samples for Suits or Cloaks, and about the colors you desire, and we will send a full line of exactly what you wish.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.
Established 15 years.

At Factory Prices

On Approval—to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory

Only $25.00 for this beautiful Buffet. Would cost at retail $42.00. Choice, Quarter-sawed Golden Oak; piano polish; hand-cut carvings; French bevel mirror, 40 x 12 inches; roll-drawer fronts, cross-banded; one drawer plush lined; oxidized brass trimmings; ball-bearing casters. 46 inches wide, 60 inches high.

$24.25 for this beautiful Turkish Rocker, as a **Special Holiday Offering.** Best genuine leather; long, tempered springs; curled horse hair cushions. Only 100 at this price—but one to a customer.

$24.50 Choice, high-grade Dresser, worth $37. Quarter-sawed Oak, Genuine Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple; piano polish, French bevel mirror (30 x 24 in.); French legs; claw feet; roll-front upper drawers; entire front beautifully cross banded; drawers finished inside, Bird's-eye Maple bottoms; solid brass trimmings and casters; solid ends. Top, 44 in. x 23 in. **We pay freight** east of Omaha and north of Tennessee—points beyond equalized.

Catalog A—Library and Office; **Catalog B**—Dining Room; **Catalog C**—Bed-room Furniture—sent **FREE** if you address **61 N. Ionia Street.**

Grand Rapids Furniture Mfg. Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Awakening of the Duchess."—Frances Charles. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Sins of Sex."—Will Winn, author and publisher, 124 East 59th St., New York, $0.25.

"Chatterbox."—Edited by J. Erskine Clarke. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.90.)

"A Christmas Wreath."—Richard Watson Gilder. (The Century Company, $1.40 net.)

"Thirty Years of Musical Life in London."—Herman Klein. (The Century Company, $2.40 net.)

"The Reminiscences of an Astronomer."—Simon Newcomb. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50 net.)

"The Bondage of Ballinger."—Roswell Field. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25.)

"Protean Papers."—William Dudley Foulke. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.)

"The Gentle Reader."—Samuel M. Crothers. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"The Land of Hearts Desire."—W. B. Yeats. (Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me.)

"The Strange Adventures of Mr. Middleton."—Wardon Curtis. (Herbert S. Stone, Chicago.)

"The House of Usna."—A Drama by Fiona Macleod. (Thomas B. Mosher.)

"Old Quebec."—Gilbert Parker. (The Macmillan Company $3.75 net.)

"Mister Sharptooth."—Joe Kerr. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"Denslow's Picture Books for Children."—Twelve books, $0.25 each. (G. W Dillingham Company.)

"An Easy Guide to the Constellations."—James Gall. (G. P. Putnam's Son's, $0.25.)

"Bethsaida."—Malcolm Dearborne. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"Gipsey Jane."—Harriet A. Cleever. (Dana, Estes & Co., $1.)

"Faces Toward the Light."—Sylvanus Stall. (Vir Publishing Company, $1 net.)

"More Five Minute Stories."—Laura E. Richards. (Dana, Estes & Co.)

"The Brazen Calf."—James L. Ford. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.)

"The South American Republics."—Thomas C. Dawson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35.)

"Laura Bridgman: Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil and What he Taught Her."—Maude Howe. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"Socrates."—The Thumb-nail Series. (The Century Co., $1.)

"Gallops 2."—David Gray. The Century Company, $1.25.)

"The immortality of Animals."—E. D. Buckner. (George W. Jacobs, $1.25 net.)

"The Christian Thal."—M. E. Francis. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Backgrounds of Literature."—Hamilton W. Mabie. (The Outlook Company, $2 net.)

"The Prose Works of William Makepeace Thackery." Contributions to *Punch*, etc. Edited by Walter Jerrold. (J. M. Dent & Co., London.)

"The Story of the Churches; The Methodists."—John Alfred Faulkner. (The Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

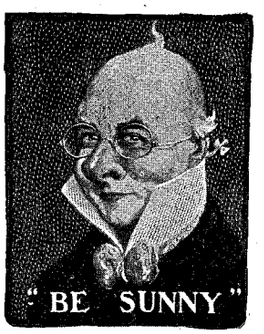
"The Strife of the Sea."—T. Jenkins Hains. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.50.)

"Medial Writing Books." Series A, B, and C.—H. W. Shaylor and G. H. Shattuck. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)

"Medial Spelling Blank for Words and Definitions."—H. W. Shaylor and G. H. Shattuck. (Ginn & Co.)

"Medial Spelling Blank."—H. W. Shaylor and G. H. Shattuck. (Ginn & Co.)

"Le Mariage de Gérard."—André Theuriet. (William R. Jenkins, $0.60.)



"Force-Thoughts"

By SUNNY JIM

IT'S the mood you wake up in that colors your whole day.

And this wouldn't matter so much if it wasn't to be such a very important day. You see, it's the only day you'll ever have to-day!

¶ I think it would be a good thing if we were more polite to ourselves when we meet in the looking-glass of a morning. If you're on speaking terms with the person you see reflected there, the respectful thing to do would be to look at *him* and not at the part in his hair—and to ask him how he feels and then pay attention to his answer.

¶ If he's not feeling fit, ask him why, and then prescribe for him.

¶ But *don't* let him finish dressing thinking that he's got to go through another day without help or notice because you're so busy.

¶ There *are* two of you, you know—two of everybody; yourself and the one in the glass, which is as near as you can get to seeing your other, silent and better self.

¶ It's the man who has the help of both "himselfs" that finds work only half as hard, or rather does twice as much work and has time left to say,

¶ "Be Sunny!"

¶ And he can't do this unless he eats the food that helps. There's no way in the world to underpay your stomach and still keep it from going on strike.

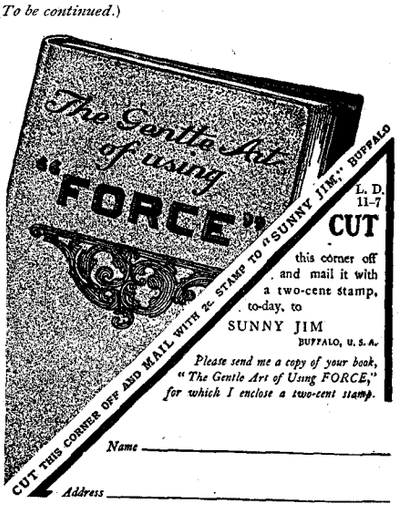
¶ Perhaps my book would help you—it's about "FORCE" and something else.

¶ I wrote it myself.

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(To be continued.)



L. D. 11-7

CUT

this corner off and mail it with a two-cent stamp, to-day, to

SUNNY JIM
BUFFALO, U. S. A.

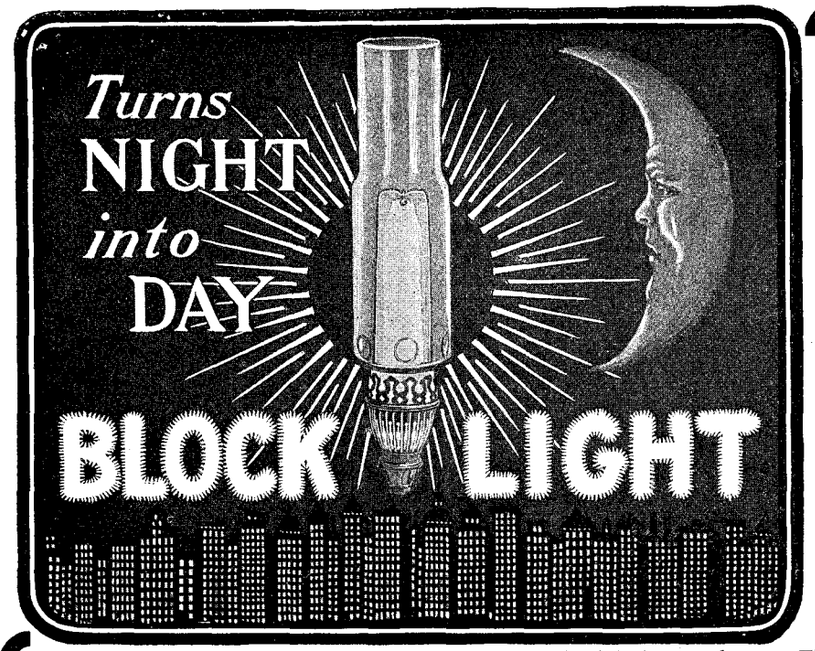
Please send me a copy of your book, "The Gentle Art of Using FORCE," for which I enclose a two-cent stamp.

CUT THIS CORNER OFF AND MAIL WITH 2c STAMP TO "SUNNY JIM," BUFFALO

Name _____

Address _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Perfect HOME LIGHT

THE nearest substitute for daylight is the Block Light for Home Use. It is a wonderful, new white light of intense brilliancy, produced by the perfect combustion of air and any kind of gas—city gas, natural gas and gasoline gas. It is guaranteed to produce a light of 300-candle power—equal to 10 incandescent electric-light bulbs. It burns 8 parts of air to 1 part of gas. Numerous patents cover new principles found only in the Block Light, making it as far superior to all other lights as the searchlight is to the tallow dip. No matter what light you are now using—the Block Light will give

FOUR TIMES THE LIGHT AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST

You are wasting gas every day you are without a Block Light in your home. The leading department stores in the different cities have Block-Light Departments. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will, as a special introductory offer, send a

Complete Block-House Light for $1.50, Express Prepaid

BURNER, MANTLE AND GLOBE which you can readily attach to any gas jet in your home and test it. Money refunded if you are not thoroughly satisfied.

WHEN ORDERING, PLEASE STATE CHARACTER OF GAS YOU ARE USING

BLOCK LIGHT CO., 17 PARK PLACE, Dept. P, NEW YORK CITY

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

"West Point Colors."—Anna B. Warner. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"The Limerick up to Date."—Ethel W. Mumford. (Elder & Co., San Francisco, $1 net.)

"The People of the Abyss."—Jack London. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

"Organized Labor."—John Mitchell. (American Book and Bible House, Philadelphia, $1.75.)

"Vocal and Literary Interpretation of the Bible."—S. S. Curry. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Cardinal's Snuff-Box."—Henry Harland. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Aunt Jimmy's Will."—Mabel Osgood Wright. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Key of Paradise."—Sidney Pickering (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"John Maxwell's Marriage."—Stephen Gwynn. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"A Forest Hearth."—Charles Major. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Borlase & Son."—T. Baron Russell. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Doctor Xavier."—Max Pemberton. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Lucretia Borgia."—Ferdinand Gregorovius. (D. Appleton & Co., $2.25 net.)

"The Girl Rough Riders."—Col. Prentiss Ingraham. (Dana Estes & Co., $1.)

"Triplicate Whist."—H. J. Noyes, author and publisher, Port Chester, N. Y.

"The A B C of Photo-Micrography."—W. H. Walmsley. (Tennant & Ward, $1.25.)

"Is Man Immortal?"—Rev. W. C. Black. (Bigham & Smith, Nashville, Tenn., $0.60.)

"A Flame of Fire."—Joseph Hocking (F H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"The Door in the Book."—Charles Barnard. (F. H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"True Blue."—Edward S. Ellis. (Dana Estes & Co., $1.)

"Colonel Carter's Christmas."—F. Hopkinson Smith. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"An Unpublished Essay of Edwards on the Trinity."—(Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Story Book House."—Honor Walsh. (Dana Estes & Co., $1 net.)

"The Souter's Lamp."—Hector MacGregor. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"The Occasional Offices of the Prayer Book."—Edward Worthington. (Young Churchman Company, Milwaukee, $0.50.)

"Sunday-School Teaching."—Rev. William W. Smith. (The Young Churchman Company, $0.50.)

"Studies in the Art of Illustration."—Amos R. Wells. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.25 net.)

"On the Road to Arcady."—Mabel Nelson Thurston. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Getting One's Bearings."—Alexander McKenzie. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.25 net.)

"Some Studies in Religion."—Louis Tucker. (Young Churchman Company, $0 75 net.)

"Free, Not Bound."—Katrina Trask. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.10.)

"Rhymes from a Round-up Camp."—Wallace D. Coburn. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Uther and Igraine."—Warwick Deeping. (The Outlook Company, $1.50.)

"The Forest."—Stewart Edward White. (The Outlook Company $1.50.)

"The Nature of Man."—Élie Metchnikoff. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2 net.)

"The Life of Edwin Wallace Parker."—J. H. Messmore. (G. P Putnam's Sons, $1 50 net.)

"The Edge of Things."—Elia W. Peattie. (F. H. Revell Company, $1 25)

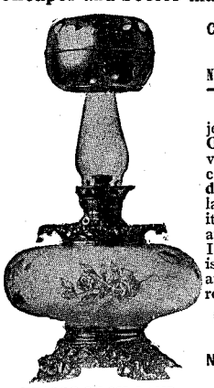
"Sons of Vengeance."—Joseph S. Malone. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Rome and the Renaissance."—Julian Klaczko. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50.)

GIANT HEATER

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Will heat every room in your house **cheaper** and **better** than stoves.



HEATER ON OIL LAMP.

CLEAN, EFFICIENT, ODORLESS

No ashes and no trouble

Attached to gas-jet or oil-lamp, the **Giant Heater** develops a new principle of **down draught**, that circulates the air, purifies it, and warms it to any desired degree. It is made of polished brass, and is an ornament to any room.

Does not obstruct the light

No more necessity for stoves or furnaces

SENT COMPLETE, CARRIAGE PREPAID, FOR .. **$1.50**

6 for $8.00; 12 for $15.00.

Send us $1.50 for one *Giant Heater;* use it 10 days. If you are not more than satisfied, return it, and your money will be refunded. *Write for booklet,* which tells all about it.

GIANT HEATER CO., 64 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.

Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

CATALOGUE FREE **104 Chambers St. New York City**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sherlock Holmes

is back at work again. By means of a bloody thumb print he unravels the mystery of "The Norwood Builder."

This is the second story of Conan Doyle's new detective series—already the literary sensation of the year

Now on sale, complete, in the November Household Number of

Collier's

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Poems."—Charles Kingsley. Library Edition. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $2 net.)

"Yeast," A Problem — By Charles Kingsley. Library Edition. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $2 net.)

"Cheerful Americans." — Charles Battell Loomis. (Henry Colt & Co., $1.25.)

"The Thoughtless Thoughts of Carisabel."—Isa Carrington Cabell. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"Pilgrim Walks in Rome."—P. J. Chandlery. (The Messenger, New York.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Land of Heart's Desire.

By W. B. YEATS.

Extracts from a little play produced at the Avenue Theater in 1894, now published in book-form by Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me. The characters are Gaelic; the scene is laid in the county of Sligo; time, a century ago, on May Eve, when the fairies have power to steal newly married brides after the fall of twilight. A little old woman in a green cloak and afterward a little old man in green have come begging. Maire Bruin, the newly wedded bride of the house, has given to them, thus incurring the power of the fairies.

[*A voice sings in the distance.*]

MAIRE BRUIN.

Did you hear something call? O, guard me close,
Because I have said wicked things to-night;
And seen a pale-faced child with red-gold hair,
And longed to dance upon the winds with her.

A VOICE [*close to the door*].

The wind blows out of the gates of the day,
The wind blows over the lonely of heart
And the lonely of heart is withered away,
While the fairies dance in a place apart,
Shaking their milk-white feet in a ring,
Tossing their milk-white arms in the air;
For they hear the wind laugh, and murmur and sing
Of a land where even the old are fair,
And even the wise are merry of tongue;
But I heard a reed of Coolaney say,
"When the wind has laughed and murmured and sung,
The lonely of heart is withered away!"

MAURTEEN BRUIN.

I am right happy, and would make all else
Be happy too. I hear a child outside,
And will go bring her in out of the cold.

[*He opens the door.* A Child *dressed in pale green and with red-gold hair comes into the house.*]

THE CHILD.

I tire of winds and waters and pale lights!

MAURTEEN BRUIN.

You are most welcome. It is cold out there;
Who would think to face such cold on a May Eve?

THE CHILD.

And when I tire of this warm little house
There is one here who must away, away,
To where the woods, the stars, and the white streams
Are holding a continual festival. . . . . .

[*They give her bread and wine and honey.*]

Language Easily Acquired.

The International College of Languages, of New York, which teaches by the language 'phone method, devised by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, is doing more to spread a knowledge of French, German and Spanish, it is said, than all other educational agencies combined. The pupil hears the language spoken, and in three months he has mastered it. There is no bothering with grammar. That comes last. Unlike the instructor or professor, the language 'phone never gets tired. It is ready when you are for a five minutes' session or an all-day talk. The records are arranged in perfect order with the text books. By repeating with the voice from the machine, correct pronunciation is rapidly acquired. Dr. Rosenthal has certainly justified Bismarck's characterization of him as "the foremost linguist of the age.—*New York Sun*, October 20th, 1903.

PROFITS ACTUALLY REALIZED

When you consider an investment you look at it from two sides—Safety and Profit.
We are the owners of **Grantwood-on-Hudson** and **Morsemere**, both within 45 minutes of New York City's down-town business center, fully improved with water, sewers, electric light, gas, macadam streets, sidewalks, etc.

Here is an illustration of how money has been made by investors at Grantwood:

This pair of lots, Nos. 39 and 40, Block 12, on Knox Avenue, Grantwood, were bought by Mr. E. Reagle, of Stone Church, Pa., on December 5th, 1901, for $500 each. He sold them to Mr. A. L. Kingsley, New York, August 1st, 1903, for $650 each, or a profit of 30% in one year and eight months. Mr. Kingsley resold them on September 21st, 1903, to Mr. H. Behrbohm, of New York, for $800 each, or a profit of 30% in one month and twenty-one days. These lots have thus shown an actual profit of 60% in less than two years.

We could cite other instances, but want to tell you of

MORSEMERE

The finest suburban station on the Northern Railroad has recently been erected there, *costing $8,000, and many handsome homes* are already occupied by their owners. Thousands of dollars are being spent monthly upon improvements. It is but half a mile west of Grantwood, and is benefited by the increasing values there. Prices range from $350 per lot, around which, and even higher figures, shrewd investors are rapidly acquiring them. These prices afford you the safest and most profitable Real Estate investment, for this property is within 45 minutes of the down-town business section of New York City. Prices will be advanced 10% in a few weeks.

Our properties have already proven their profit possibilities; but to demonstrate our faith in their future increase, we will guarantee that if the actual increased value within two years from your purchase is not equal to 15% per annum on your cash investment (as determined by the price at which we are selling similar lots at that time) we will refund the entire cash paid us, with interest at 6%.

You cannot invest upon any safer basis with any greater certainty of profit, for MORSEMERE will unquestionably be as big a success as GRANTWOOD is to-day.

Let us tell you all about our FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK, and send you testimonial booklets from satisfied customers, who are our best advertisers.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.

1131 Broadway, New York City

Capital and Surplus, $335,137.69 **Assets, $976,012.33**

The International Literary Bureau

"LET US HELP YOU THINK"

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain.

The Bureau is thoroughly equipped to supply in all languages—

LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE AND CONGRATULATION

SPEECHES	**SERMONS**
TOASTS	**LECTURES**
ESSAYS	**TREATISES**
GENEALOGIES	**BIOGRAPHIES**

DESCRIPTIVE AND TECHNICAL ARTICLES

GENERAL RESEARCHES made on any subject.

MSS. CRITICISED, revised and sold on commission

All work carefully prepared by special writers.

Transactions Strictly Confidential

Write us fully regarding your needs

The International Literary Bureau

Established 1893

Bible House **New York City**

Lover's World

By ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M.D.
Author of Tokology and Karezza.

REVEALS

the Secret of Secrets

Love, Marriage and the innermost experiences of men and women are handled in a delicate, but masterful manner. **Sex Life** is redeemed, and thro knowledge, passion and creative energy is conserved and transmuted into health and power.

What DR. STOCKHAM'S famous work TOKOLOGY has done for the body, the **Lover's World** does for the soul.

The Life: In the **Lover's World** Doctor Stockham has given to the world the fruit of a long experience and extended research into the most vital issues of life. It is a powerful book, fearless, clear, helpful and very interesting. There is no namby-pamby *mincing of ideals; it deals with natural men and women and* blesses naturalness, teaching people how to be healthily natural and rounded out into full-grown lovers of self, lovers of family, lovers of friends, lovers of race, lovers of all living creatures.

Emir Johnson: It is grand, it "itches the mind and heart."

500 pages bound in silk cloth, maroon and gold, prepaid **$2.25.** Full leather, prepaid, **$2.75.**
Order direct from publisher or thro an agent.

Send for Free Sample Pages

Stockham Publishing Co., 68 Dearborn St., Chicago

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%., or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.

Daus Building, 111 John St., New York

IS DANCING IMMORAL and UNHEALTHFUL?

A searching study into the subject of modern dancing as regards its bearing upon health; its social tendency; its influence upon intellectual development and its moral and religious aspects.

The Dance of Modern Society

By William Cleaver Wilkinson

"Mr. WILKINSON handles his subject boldly, without coarseness; wittily, without flippancy; piously, without cant."—*New York Times.*

"If there is in our language any better discussion of the subject, we would be glad to have it pointed out."—*Baptist Quarterly.* 12mo. cloth, 60 cts. Postpaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vocalion
Church and Chapel
Organs

"*An instrument which possesses all the power and dignity of the Organ without the cumbersome and expensive aid of pipes.*"—The late Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

COSTS less than any other instrument of equal capacity, and less to maintain; while the Vocalion tone, produced by the employment of resonant chambers for qualifying the reed effect, has become celebrated for its exceptional Sweetness, Purity and Value.

Fully illustrated catalogue with specifications upon request.

The Vocalion Organ Co.
106 Jackson St., Worcester, Mass.

The Best Yet

Elegant, comfortable leather chair that automatically adjusts itself to 15 positions, sitting or reclining. Nothing like it. Unequaled for resting, reading, writing, sewing, etc. Use in any room. It's

The B-B Adjustable Chair

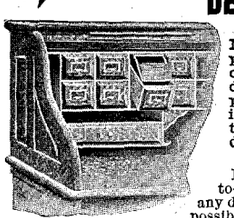
Praised by all who own one. Durable and handsome. Nine styles and prices to suit anyone.

Sent FREE—Finely illustrated descriptive catalogue of B-B Adjustable Chairs. Write now and get one.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING CO.
1732 Holborn Street, Racine Junction, Wis.
"Sole Manufacturers B-B Adjustable Chairs"

"GUNN" DESKS

Everything for the office made in all the woods and finishes.



Many exclusive patented features, one of them our drop-front pigeon-hole box, is unequaled as a time-saving device.

If you desire an up-to-date office desk of any description and best possible value for your money, get a "GUNN." To distinguish it from other makes, see that it has the **Grand Rapids Trade Mark**, as we are the **only manufacturers entitled to use it.** We have branches in all leading towns, where samples can be inspected. Catalogue and list of branches on application

LOOK FOR THE TRADE MARK — GR — ALWAYS IN RED.

THE GUNN FURNITURE CO.
Dept. L Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

THE CHILD.

Put on my shoes, old mother,
For I would like to dance now I have eaten.
The reeds are dancing by Coolaney lake,
And I would like to dance until the reeds
And the white waves have danced themselves to sleep.

[Bridget *having put on her shoes, she gets off the old man's knees and is about to dance, but suddenly sees the crucifix and shrieks and covers her eyes.*]

What is that ugly thing on the black cross?

FATHER HART.

You can not know how naughty your words are!
That is our Blessed Lord!

THE CHILD.

Hide it away!

BRIDGET BRUIN.

I have begun to be afraid, again!

THE CHILD.

Hide it away!

MAURTEEN BRUIN.

That would be wickedness!

BRIDGET BRUIN.

That would be sacrilege!

THE CHILD.

The tortured thing!
Hide it away! . . . . .
[*The priest takes the crucifix into the adjoining room.*]

THE CHILD.

Here is level ground for dancing. I will dance.
The wind is blowing on the waving reeds,
The wind is blowing on the heart of man.
[*She dances, swaying about like the reeds.*]

MAIRE [*to* Shawn Bruin].

Just now when she came near I thought I heard
Other small steps beating upon the floor,
And a faint music blowing in the wind,
Invisible pipes giving her feet the time.

SHAWN BRUIN.

I heard no step but hers.

MAIRE BRUIN.

Look to the bolt!
Because the unholy powers are abroad. . . . . .

FATHER HART.

You fear because of her wild, pretty prattle;
She knows no better.

[*To the* Child.]

Child, how old are you?

THE CHILD.

When winter sleep is broad my hair grows thin,
My feet unsteady. When the leaves awaken
My mother carries me in her golden arms.
I will soon put on my womanhood and marry
The spirits of wood and water, but who can tell
When I was born for the first time? I think
I am much older than the eagle cock
That blinks and blinks on Ballygawley Hill,
And he is the oldest thing under the moon.

FATHER HART.

She is of the fairy people.

THE CHILD.

I am Brig's daughter.
I sent my messengers for milk and fire,
And then I heard one call to me and came.

[*They all except* Maire Bruin *gather about the priest for protection.* Maire Bruin *stays on the settle in a stupor of terror.* The Child *takes primroses from the great bowl and begins to strew them between herself and the priest and about* Maire Bruin. *During the following dialogue* Shawn Bruin *goes more than once to the brink of the primroses, but shrinks back to the others timidly.*]

FATHER HART.

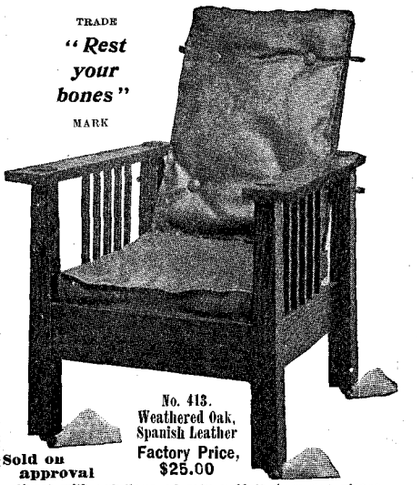
I will confront this mighty spirit alone.

[*They cling to him and hold him back.*]

THE CHILD [*while she strews the primroses*].

No one whose heart is heavy with human tears
Can cross these little cressets of the wood.

TRADE *"Rest your bones"* MARK



No. 413. Weathered Oak, Spanish Leather Factory Price, $25.00

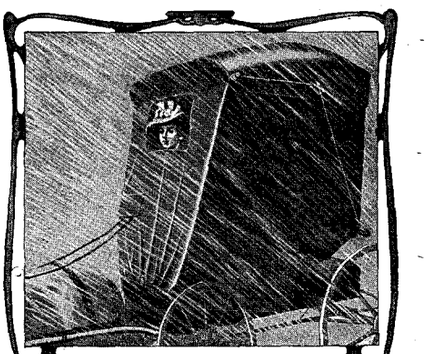
Sold on approval direct with privilege of return if it does not please.

Harris Leather Furniture

Rich, reposeful designs—colonial, mission, modern; plain or tufted—developed in sterling materials and genuine leather by skilled craftsmen. Harris furniture is *sold only by "Harris" direct*, through catalogue, at *actual factory prices*, on approval

Catalogue Free. An invaluable guide to buying leather furniture right. Write for it to-day.

THE Harris Manufacturing Co.
202 Columbia St., Springfield, O.



Not a drop can touch you when your buggy is closed up by the

Blizzard Storm Front

Patented in United States and Canada.

Fits any buggy.

Adjusted in 30 seconds without getting out or removing gloves, sides open and close as quickly and easily as a door, large line pocket, guaranteed satisfactory. The large window, 12 x 20 inches, is a pliable transparent material that won't break. Rubber Cloth, $3.00; Heavy Rubber Cloth, $3.50. Trade-mark "Blizzard" is stamped under drive pocket on inside. If your dealer hasn't it, write us. Illustrated booklet free.

Vehicle Apron & Hood Co., 206 E. Rich St., Columbus, O.

4 INTEREST %

Every dollar you deposit in this bank earns 4 per cent. interest, compounded every six months

The Booklet tells how to bank by mail

Sent free if you mention The Literary Digest.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Pittsburg, Pa.

7% GUARANTEED. Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FATHER HART.

Be not afraid, the Father is with us,
And all the nine angelic hierarchies,
The Holy Martyrs and the Innocents,
The adoring Magi in their coats of mail,
And He who died and rose on the third day,
And Mary with her seven times wounded heart.

[*The* Child *ceases strewing the primroses, and kneels upon the settle beside* Maire *and puts her arms about her neck.*]

Cry, daughter, to the Angels and the Saints.

THE CHILD.

You shall go with me, newly married bride,
And gaze upon a merrier multitude;
White-armed Nuala and Aengus of the birds,
And Feacra of the hurtling foam, and him
Who is the ruler of the western host,
Finvarra, and their Land of Heart's Desire,
Where beauty has no ebb, decay no flood,
But joy is wisdom, Time an endless song.
I kiss you and the world begins to fade.

FATHER HART.

Daughter, I call you unto home and love!

THE CHILD.

Stay, and come with me, newly married bride,
For, if you hear him, you grow like the rest:
Bear children, cook, be mindful of the churn,
And wrangle over butter, fowl, and eggs,
And sit at last there, old and bitter tongue,
Watching the white stars war upon your hopes.

. . . . .

MAIRE BRUIN.

I will go with you.

FATHER HART.

She is lost, alas!

THE CHILD [*standing by the door*].

But clinging mortal hope must fall from you
For we who ride the winds, run on the waves,
And dance upon the mountains, are more light
Than dewdrops on the banners of the dawn.

MAIRE BRUIN.

O take me with you.

[Shawn Bruin *goes over to her.*]

SHAWN BRUIN.

Beloved, do not leave me!
Remember when I met you by the well
And took your hand in mine and spoke of love.

MAIRE BRUIN.

Dear face! Dear voice!

THE CHILD.

Come, newly married bride!

MAIRE BRUIN.

I always loved her world—and yet—and yet—

[*Sinks into his arms.*]

THE CHILD [*from the door*].

White bird, white bird, come with me, little bird.

MAIRE BRUIN.

She calls to me!

THE CHILD.

Come with me, little bird!

MAIRE BRUIN.

I can hear songs and dancing!

SHAWN BRUIN.

Stay with me!

MAIRE BRUIN.

I think that I would stay—and yet—and yet—

THE CHILD.

Come, little bird with crest of gold!

MAIRE BRUIN [*very softly*].

And yet—

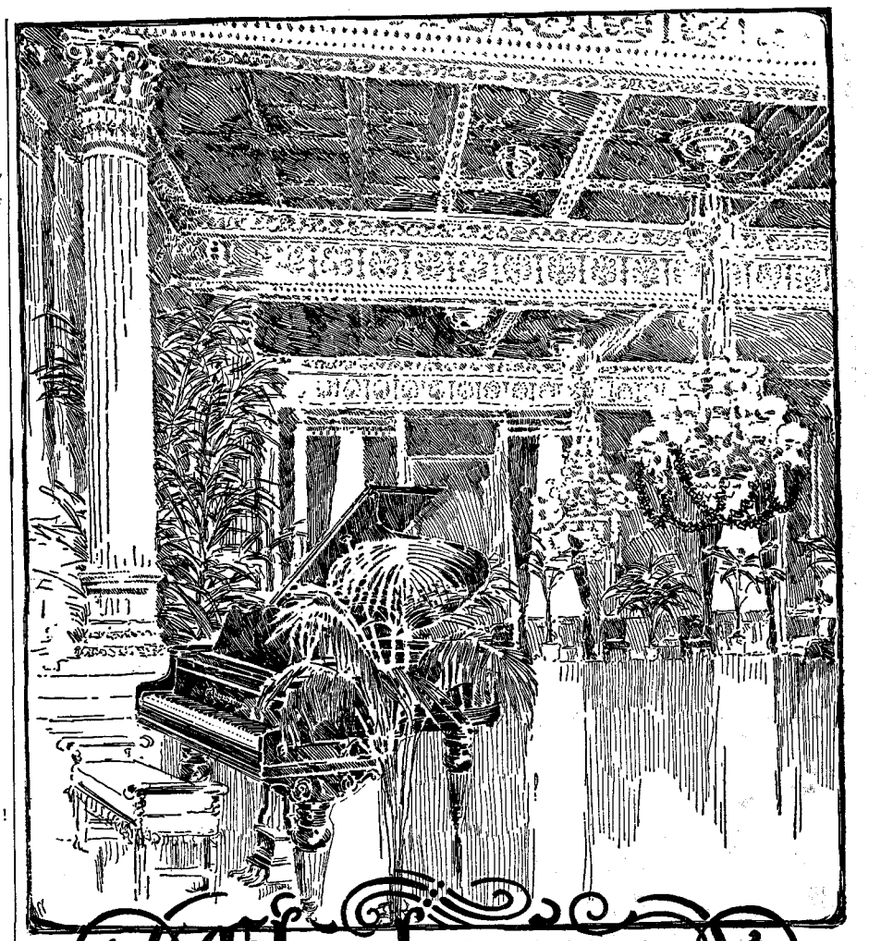
THE CHILD

Come, little bird with silver feet!

[Maire *dies, and the child goes.*]

SHAWN BRUIN.

She is dead!



Chickering
Pianos

THE RECOGNITION OF THEIR SUPERIORITY
LEADS THE PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER TO CHEERFULLY PAY THE SOMEWHAT HIGHER PRICE ASKED *for* THESE FAMOUS INSTRUMENTS

Exquisite Tone and Highest Quality of Workmanship and Finish

CATALOGUE UPON REQUEST

CHICKERING & SONS
805 Tremont Street, Boston.

Brown's Famous Pictures

Reproductions of famous paintings by old and modern masters. 2,000 subjects in Black and White or Sepia. Size 5½x8

One Cent Each
120 for $1.00

Large Platinoprints and Carbonprints 3 cents each

Our new 48-page catalogue with 1000 illus. and two sample pictures for 2c. stamp

Geo. P. Brown & Co.
Beverly, Mass.

ELECTRICITY
is the topic of the hour and
"ELECTRICITY"
is the only one dollar a year
Electrical WEEKLY in
the world :: :: :: :: ::

Send for a sample copy, or better still mail us $1.00 for a year's subscription

ELECTRICITY NEWSPAPER CO.
136 Liberty Street :: New York

A RELIABLE MAN

Wanted to fill responsible position with an established cereal food company. Compensation $3,000 per annum; highest references required and given. Address AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT, Box 4842, Battle Creek, Mich.

GOV'T REVOLVERS, GUNS, SWORDS. Military Goods, NEW and old, auctioned to F. Bannerman, 579 B'w'y, N.Y. 15c Cat'l'g m'l'd6t

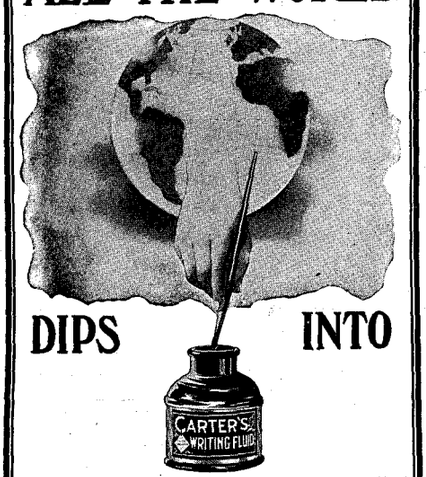
CRIBBAGE-BOARDS Send for catalogue. H. D. PHELPS, Ansonia, Ct

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The
Middle
Joint
"MODERN"
Fountain Pen
insures against finger stains from the ink-joint, because it is never in contact with the fingers. The most easy and cleanly to open and close, and cannot leak on the fingers in use. The only reservoir that can be filled full.
We make the largest assortment of high-grade fountain pens of all styles and descriptions
If your dealer can't supply you, write direct to us
A. A. Waterman & Company
Note the initial "A. A."
Desk T 22 Thames St., New York

ALL THE WORLD



DIPS INTO
CARTER'S INK

INVESTMENTS
Choice 5% Bonds
Why Gas Securities Are of the Best
REASON ONE—
A Gas Company operates under a franchise, granted by the municipality, which regulates the price of gas. This price is always the same, summer and winter, year in and year out; it never fluctuates; there is no deviation from it. This is important; it means a dependable income; not affected by any market changes; an assured cash return from the business each year.
This is just *one reason* why gas bonds are one of the *best* securities obtainable—why they are so favorably looked upon by the conservative, well-informed investor. We will tell other reasons. Write us.
EDWARD M. DEANE & COMPANY, BANKERS.
BANK FLOOR, MICHIGAN TRUST BUILDING
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

PERSONALS.

Some of the President's Characteristics.—The New York *World*, after relating several incidents of President Roosevelt, describes his personal characteristics as they appear to the writer. It says:

The President takes more physical exercise than any other man in Washington. His favorite enjoyment is to go horseback-riding and to get somebody to go with him. If the friend can't ride very well, the President is fond of dropping back a bit and then riding up at a hard gallop and shouting a cowboy "Whoopee!" at the top of his voice. He does this to Senator Lodge very often, and Lodge hangs grimly to the pommel of the saddle while the President laughs.

The President is very sensitive to newspaper criticism. He lectures reporters severely when they print anything he does not like. He thinks nothing should be printed in Administration papers that is in any way incompatible with his dignity, whether the story is true or not. He has had two reporters removed from their assignments within the last two years for printing things he did not like. He wrote personal letters to the editors about these reporters, too, and both of them had printed true stories. Similarly the President is fond of praise. He likes to read nice sentiments about himself in the newspapers. He is not so great a newspaper reader as President McKinley was, but he patronizes the press-clipping bureaus and pores over the clippings every day. President Roosevelt is generous with his confidences. He will tell his friends anything, and then bind them not to reveal what he has said. This makes it inconvenient sometimes for newspaper men who go to see him, for the President tells the same thing to everybody, and often the story gets out when the man to whom it was told originally must hold it in confidence or break his word.

The President gets angry easily. He says harsh things to those who run afoul of him. When he gets excited he can use triangular words with anybody. When he isn't excited his favorite words of emphasis are "By Godfrey!" and "By Jove!" The President is a very hearty eater. His appetite is prodigious. He likes a bottle of white wine with his dinner. He drinks very little besides that. The President says he is "de-light-ed" fifty times a day. He is "de-light-ed" to see you, "de-light-ed" to hear you are well, and "de-light-ed" everything else. He uses many superlatives. Everything to him is the best or the worst ever.

Mr. Roosevelt always starts his speeches the same way. He says: "Ladies and gentlemen, and you, Sons of Veterans, or "you" something else, or "you" thus and so. He likes to pick out a man in his audience and talk to him. He did this at Syracuse when he opened the state fair, picking out a Grand Army man and addressing him exclusively for five minutes, much to the embarrassment of the Grand Army man. Mr. Roosevelt is not an attractive public speaker. He generally reads his speeches from printed slips, and keeps close to the text. He writes and dictates fluently, and has an especial fondness for the word "very," which is sprinkled through his public addresses and documents and his private correspondence.

The President's enthusiasms are violent, but not

Starbuck's Juvenile Hand-Car
For Boys and Girls of from 2 to 14 years
It makes happy, healthy children. The only machine propelled by the arms; prevents weak lungs and stooped shoulders. Physicians everywhere indorse it for both strong and sickly children
Safe—feet always near the ground. **Healthful**—brings into play all the muscles of the body. **Easy**—require little exertion to run it. **Economical**—saves children's clothes. **Helps children** have a good time without being noisy or rude. Splendid birthday or Christmas gift. Rubber-tired wheels; best construction and handsome appearance throughout
Sent anywhere direct from factory. Various patterns and sizes.
Beautiful illustrated booklet and price-list free. Write to-day.
Starbuck Mfg. Co.
167 Prairie Ave., Mattoon, Ill.

4% BANKING BY MAIL 4%
TELLER U.S. MAIL
4% INTEREST PAID
The great industries and numerous facilities for profitable investment in Pittsburg allow the payment of 4% interest on Savings Deposits and 2% on ordinary Checking Accounts. Interest compounded every six months.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, PROFITS,
$6,000,000.00
DEPOSITS,
$10,000,000.00
Deposits received from $1.00 up. You can open an account and do all your
BANKING BY MAIL.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 5.
PITTSBURG TRUST CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
SELECT FURNITURE
has been gathered with great care, and includes examples of the various style-epochs through which the Applied Arts have passed. We can supply individual pieces which will lend a distinct note of richness to a room, or we will furnish a complete scheme expressive of a definite style of decoration.
Correspondence Invited
Salesrooms Open to Visitors
333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Hieroglyphics are ancient. The world moves.
Be up-to-date. For neat, clean, intelligible writing, the Lambert Typewriter is the best for office and home use.
Standard in everything. Price, $25.00.
LAMBERT TYPEWRITER CO.
1274 Broadway, New York

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

long-lived. He always wants to do everything himself. He takes a hand in all arrangements and gives orders about the most trivial affairs. He formerly had no compunction about saying things about his enemies. Now he thinks it is as well to say nothing if nothing good can be said. His actions in the last two years have been mainly directed by the chart of 1904. He is sharp and stern with his subordinates, dictatorial and severe. He sometimes makes a joke, but really has a poor sense of humor. His jokes are generally sad. Witness the famous Secretary Shaw joke, when he told Shaw, during the coal-strike settlement, he would send him "back to de mines (Des Moines)." Shaw comes from Iowa, you know. The President lectures Senators and Representatives at times as if they were schoolboys. He calls them up to the White House and lays down common statements of fact as if they were new discoveries by himself. He thinks in conventional lines, notwithstanding his reputation for originality. He is platitudinous.

A Cabinet Story.—Not long ago the members of the Cabinet had assembled at the White House offices, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, and were awaiting the arrival of the President, who had been detained by a voluble caller. Mr. Roosevelt's courtliness and patience chanced to be mentioned by one of the Cabinet officers.

"The President is a remarkable man," said one of the statesmen, "and the polite way in which he will endure a series of vexatious incidents is truly admirable." Emphasis was laid on this because of the temperamental combativeness of the President. It was agreed that Mr. Roosevelt had himself under commendable control, self-mastery being held up as the first necessary achievement of statesmanship. Apropos of that it was pointed out that altho a certain element of society had given the Administration a great deal of trouble, the President had not expressed himself on the subject, nor had the matter been broached at Cabinet meetings.

At this point Secretary Hay told a story. The application, he thought, would express the sentiment of the Cabinet toward the troublesome people in question.

An old German farmer and his wife were invited last winter to an informal dinner given by President Roosevelt. It was a great honor, of course, and altho the Chief Executive did everything to make his guests feel as if they were at home, they were visibly excited.

Finally they sat down to dinner. As he was about to dip into his plate of soup the farmer dropped his napkin and in reaching for it he struck the edge of the soup plate with his forehead.

The waiters came quickly and quietly to the old man's rescue, but not before he had suffered a baptism of consommé. Emerging from the disaster, the farmer looked across the table and read in the countenance of his wife mortification and rebuke and some contempt. This angered the old man beyond control, and forgetting place and occasion he blurted out: "I vish you vas in h——l, already."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

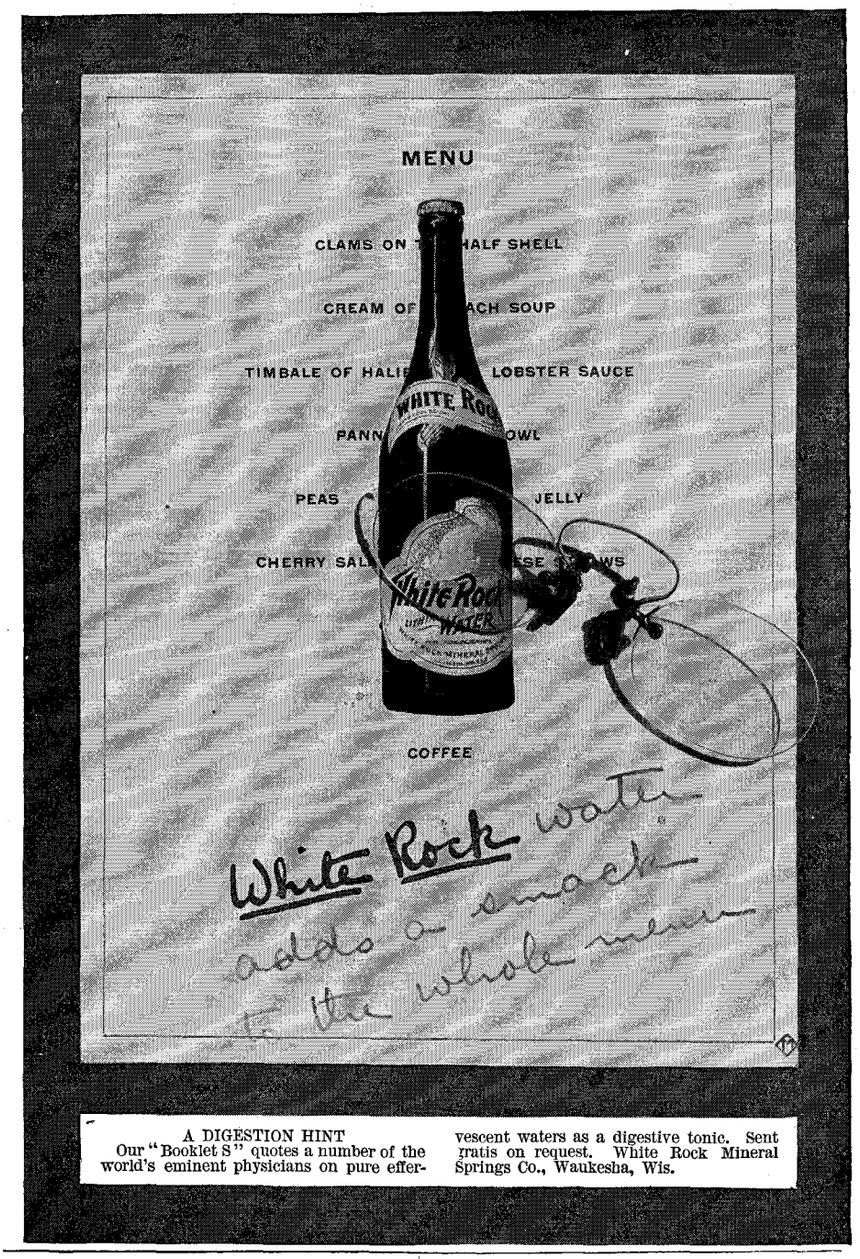
Not What She Expected.—LADY (of uncertain age): "I have put your seat next to mine, Mr. Rawlinson; I hope you do not mind?"

MR R.: "Mind, my dear lady; you know how little it takes to satisfy me."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Unfinished.—When the new puppies were discovered to be blind Teddy was very unhappy. His auntie assured him that God would open their eyes in due time. When bedtime came Teddy was heard adding a petition to his prayers:

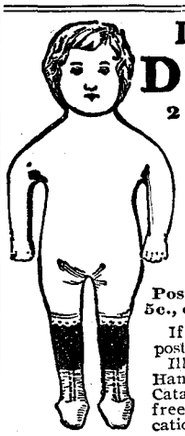
"Dear God, do please hurry up and finish those puppies!"—September *Lippincott's Magazine*.

His Complaint.—"Her name is Pearl, and I thought when I married her that I was accumu-



A DIGESTION HINT
Our "Booklet S" quotes a number of the world's eminent physicians on pure effervescent waters as a digestive tonic. Sent gratis on request. White Rock Mineral Springs Co., Waukesha, Wis.

TRY SHOPPING BY MAIL
IT WILL PAY YOU.



Life-Size DOLL,
2 1-2 feet high.

This Doll is hand-painted in oil colors that will not crock.
Doll to be stuffed with cotton, as directions will show.
Price of life-size Doll, 40c., or stuffed, 60c.
Postage on life-size Doll, 5c., or stuffed, 31c.
If ordered by mail, add postage.
Illustrated Catalogue of Handkerchiefs, Illustrated Catalogue of Dry Goods sent free to any address on application.

The Taylor-Woolfenden Co.,
Woodward Avenue and State Street, Detroit, Mich.

Vapo-Cresolene
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP
Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever
Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.
An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. **All Druggists.**
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

Are Your Legs Straight?
If not they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion-Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by men of fashion. Write for full description, mailed under plain letter seal.
Henderson & Henderson, Inc.
Dept. L 5 Buffalo, N. Y.
(Man'f'rs, under five patents, H. & H. Pneumatic Bust Forms for Women.)

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ordinary Fleece Mats.

WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

Fleece Does Not Mat.

The spring principle in the loop-fleece of Wright's Health Underwear makes it keep its original fluffiness and retain its valuable properties until worn out.

This Fleece of Comfort and Health absorbs perspiration and prevents chill, at the same time allowing the skin to breathe easily and naturally. Wearing **Wright's Health Underwear** means freedom from colds and better health generally. Wright's costs no more than ordinary underwear.

Our valuable book, "Dressing for Health," sent free.

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
75 Franklin St.,
New York.

Jaeger

IN FALL
is a Boon for All

SCIENCE DEVISED IT
EXPERIENCE PERFECTED IT
PRUDENCE PRESCRIBES IT

Easily excels and easily outlasts any other underwear made. Is therefore your best economizer, as it saves both health and money.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores

NEW YORK: 306 Fifth Ave., 157 Broadway
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street
BOSTON: 230-232 Boylston Street
PHILADELPHIA: 1510 Chestnut Street
CHICAGO: 82 State Street

AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ADDICTED TO THE DRUG HABIT?
If so, you can be cured. Our Sanatorium was established in 1875, for the treatment of **Drug and Alcoholic Addictions. Cure Guaranteed.**
HOME TREATMENT IF DESIRED.
We have cured thousands that have failed elsewhere. The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. 68, Lebanon, Ohio.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

lating a pearl of great price," said the pale-eyed, stoopy-shouldered man, the while a wan grin wrinkled his meager complexion. "But the mother of Pearl soon gave me to understand that her daughter was the pearl that was cast before swine, and that I was the swine."—*Smart Set.*

It Didn't Work.—BIWAY: "Use an alarm clock nowadays?"

JIGSUP: "No; never tried one but once."

BIWAY: "How was that?"

JIGSUP: "Well, you see, the first time it went off I didn't exactly know what it was, and so I said: 'Oh, for Heaven's sake, Maria, shut up!' Maria happened to be awake, and—well, that is how it was."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Making it Sure.—"I don't want to be too easily won," she said. "Naturally," he conceded. "So, if I say 'no' now," she went on anxiously, "you won't get mad about it and never ask me again, will you?"—*Chicago Post.*

Wisdom of Chief Joseph.—The press-agent of the Indian Congress at Madison Square Garden vouches for the following philosophical remarks by Chief Joseph "as translated by Red Thunder":

Small mothers have brought forth big chiefs.

Bad-Deeds loses much sleep.

A secret calls at a hundred wigwams.

Every man knows how to make love for himself.

Stingy-Man tries to warm himself with smoke.

A hungry stomach does not quarrel with the cook.

Little-Caution sets big death trap.

You can't tell a gun's kill by its kick.

Bad-News flies on the lightning's wings.

In the dark is a good place to look at yourself.

Do not bait with sturgeon to catch perch.

The hornet's sting feels longer than the heron's hooks.

You do not have to eat grubs because they taste sweet to the bear.

I am always afraid that clumsy kindness will step on my feet.

The coward envies the rabbit's legs.

A Frenchman seems polite enough to shake hands with a crab.—*New York Sun.*

A Method in His Dulness.—TEACHER: "You notice that boy who stands at the foot of the class? Well, last summer he was the brightest boy in school."

COMMITTEEMAN: "He is now. I notice the foot of the class is nearest the stove!"—*Puck.*

Economy.—HUSBAND: "My dear, I thought we were going to practise economy for a time?"

WIFE: "So we are, dear. I have just countermanded the order you gave your tailor for a suit, and bought a bonnet that cost only half the amount."—*Tit-Bits.*

Tried to Have One.—TEACHER: "Now, then Tommy, you have no good excuse for staying away from school yesterday."

TOMMY: "Well, it ain't my fault."

TEACHER: "It isn't? Why?"

TOMMY: "'Cause I done my best to think up a good one."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Definite.—MR. NEWLY-WED (in the kitchen): "What are you cooking there, my dear?"

MRS. NEWLY-WED (excitedly): "Don't bother

Underwear does not keep the body warm in winter by itself, but it helps—if it's the right kind.

Belfast Mesh

Linen Underwear

the only linen underwear guaranteed to wear well, is the right kind. We want to prove it by argument—then with samples of the fabric, which we will send you free.

Air warmed by body-heat is its natural cold-weather protector if allowed to circulate properly The construction of "Belfast Mesh" permits this, beside acting as a non-conductor to any cold air that may get in through the outer clothing.

There are other good reasons why it's best—you ought to know them if you care about your undergarments, and you ought to care.

Send for Book and Samples of the Fabric—Free

"Belfast Mesh" is for sale by good dealers everywhere. If yours will not supply it, do not take any other, but buy of us direct. Please let us hear from you at once.

THE BELFAST MESH UNDERWEAR CO.
334 Mechanic St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A NATIONAL FAVORITE.
Not all Admirals have been unreservedly popular, but the dignified, strong lines of the Admiral collar, shown above, have found favor with all careful dressers. The shape combines grace and comfort, two rare qualities in collars that are really correct in style. They are **2 for 25c.** at leading dealers, or from us by mail if unable to procure them.
Write for our New Style Booklet, "The Collar, Which, When Where." Sent anywhere on request.
CORLISS, COON & CO., Dept. J, TROY, N.Y.

Don't take a counterfeit.
Every genuine
HARTSHORN
Shade Roller
has the signature of

The Velvet Grip

Never Slips or Tears

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

HOLDS THE STOCKINGS UP AND CORSET DOWN

HOSE SUPPORTER

CUSHION BUTTON

Sold by all "up-to-date" Dealers

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sample pair, by mail, 25 cents.

LOOK for the name on every loop

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

me now. There's the cook-book. I'm making recipe No. 187 on page 396."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

The Humorist in the Sick-room.—HE (weakly): "It is very good of you, Mrs. Houston, to come and see me when I'm so ill."

SHE (gushingly): "Not at all! I wish it were more often."—London *Sketch.*

Considerate.—"We'd like to have you stay a little longer, Bridget."

"Oi'd loike to mesilf, mum, but how w'u'd the imploymint agencies make a livin' if we cooks didn't move once in a while?"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

The Conversational Nuisance.—"I went to California," said the distinguished western man, "as a forty-niner."

"Dear me!" rejoined the very annoying girl. "Were you marked down from fifty?"—The Washington *Star.*

Did She Know?—FOND FATHER (showing off his offspring's intelligence)—"Now, Elsie, dear, what is a cat?"

ELSIE: "Dunno."

FOND FATHER: "Well, what's that funny little animal that comes creeping up the stairs when every one's in bed?"

ELSIE (promptly): "Papa."—New York *Times.*

After Reading a Popular Novel.—

Why did the town nestle among the hills?

Why did she feel a mantling blush steal over her cheeks?

How did it happen that a strange sense of unrest swept over him?

What was it that she swept out of the room?

Why did she never look more strangely beautiful than upon that evening?

What made him fleck the ashes from his cigarette?

How long did her heart stand still?

Who deserted the ballroom, and why?

Why did the cold wind that fanned their cheeks feel so good?

Why did it seem to her as if all the life had gone out of her young life?

What made the house stiller than death that night?

When confronted by the lawyers, why was he visibly affected?

Why was she the life of the whole gathering when her heart told her that all was lost?

Why did the dog look up at that moment and wag his tail, as if he too understood her?

What choked his utterance?

What made her look back on that day all the rest of her life?

Why was there a long pause?

Why were her hands so nerveless when she let the telegram drop?

What made her suspect that he had been drinking?

Why did he clutch the photograph so wildly?

—TOM MASSON in *Life.*

Current Events.

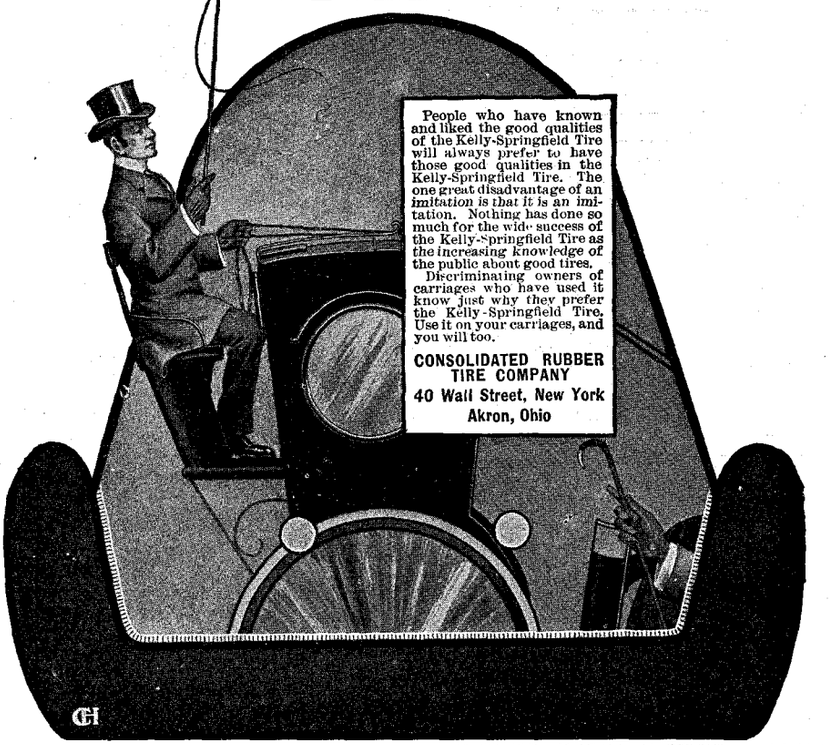
Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

October 26.—Japan's Premier states that nothing in the present negotiations with Russia warrants alarm; conferences with the Russian Minister at Tokio are resumed.

October 29.—Russian troops enter Moukden and reoccupy the guard-houses.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire


People who have known and liked the good qualities of the Kelly-Springfield Tire will always prefer to have those good qualities in the Kelly-Springfield Tire. The one great disadvantage of an *imitation* is that it is an imitation. Nothing has done so much for the wide success of the Kelly-Springfield Tire as the increasing knowledge of the public about good tires.
Discriminating owners of carriages who have used it know just why they prefer the Kelly-Springfield Tire. Use it on your carriages, and you will too.
CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE COMPANY
40 Wall Street, New York
Akron, Ohio

Goat Lymph Treatment

In this treatment—the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics—sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine gives full information. It will be mailed to you on request.

Goat Lymph Sanitarium Association

GILBERT WHITE, M.D., Medical Director

27 Auditorium Bldg. CHICAGO | 601 Spitzer Bldg. TOLEDO, O. | 17 East 32d Street NEW YORK

STUDY LAW At Home

Our way of teaching law by mail has prepared our students for practice in every State, for success in business and public life. The original school, established 13 years. Write for catalogue

SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW, 326 Majestic Bldg, Detroit, Mich.

JOURNALISM

Bright young men and women, with a taste for writing, should cultivate it. The field of Journalism offers to ambitious students, money, fame, power. We train *by mail* to do every branch of literary work for newspaper and magazine. Write for "The How of It." Free.

SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 197 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE

IN JARS AND TUBES

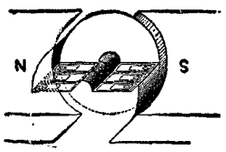
Dries quickly—never discolors the print. Very strong—corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for 5 cents. In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.

Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass. MFRS. of LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS IN ENGINEERING



A student in any of the regular courses offered by the American School of Correspondence can by diligent application for half an hour or an hour a day so increase his value to his employer as to command advanced wages. Read this testimony of an American School student:

CARLOS F. JAMES, Asientos, Mexico (student), says: "When I enrolled in your School I was receiving a salary of $125 per month. To-day I am receiving $250 per month, with prospects of further advancement. The increase is due to your instruction."

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The courses are Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Stationary, Locomotive and Marine Engineering, Architecture, Heating, Ventilation and Plumbing, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing, Pen and Ink Rendering, Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting, Refrigeration, Telephony, Telegraphy, Navigation, Knitting and the Manufacture of Cotton and Woolen Cloth.

The U. S. Government Uses American School Instruction Papers

as text-books in the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y. They are also used in the Westinghouse Company's "Shop School," and in Columbia University.

Illustrated Catalogue of 180 pp., giving full synopses of all courses, may be had on request.

American School of Correspondence
at
Armour Institute of Technology
Room 77 E, CHICAGO, ILL.

CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENTS
NETTING 5% TO 6%

Tested Securities

We have recently repurchased from our own clients a few blocks of unusually choice serial bonds in which THE FIRST INSTALMENTS OF MATURING PRINCIPAL HAVE ALREADY BEEN PAID. The margin of security in these investments has been materially increased, not only by this reduction in the indebtedness, but also in some cases by A MARKED INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE REAL ESTATE SECURITY since the time the bonds were issued. Such investments are especially suited

For Trust Funds

where absolute safety is the first consideration. These bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are offered to net the investor 5 per cent. and 5½ per cent.

Send for circulars and full information.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1865.
202 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

MORTGAGES AND BONDS

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

October 30.—The Russian Foreign Office states that the reoccupation of Moukden is not connected with the question of commercial ports.

November 1.—China appeals for assistance, being alarmed over the Russian reoccupation of Moukden.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 26.—Santiago, in San Domingo, is captured by the rebels; the revolutionary movement in favor of ex-President Jimenes is spreading.

Mgr. Sogaro is appointed by the Pope to be president of the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics.

October 27.—It is officially stated in London that the Powers approve of the Austro-Russian scheme of reforms in Macedonia.

Mr. Chamberlain addresses a large meeting at Liverpool; he appeals to the working classes to disregard the views of their leaders.

A statement from the Vatican says that there will be no cardinal appointed in the United States in the near future.

Striking miners at Bilbao, Spain, blow up a railroad roundhouse and the electric light and telephone plants; and martial law is proclaimed.

October 28.—The Halifax *Chronicle* urges the separation of Canada from Britain.

The United States gunboat *Machias* leaves Naples carrying Consul General Skinner on a mission to King Menelik of Abyssinia.

Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Foreign Minister, arrives in Paris on an official visit.

October 29.—The Czar expresses his gratification over the extension of the cause of international peace by the Anglo-French and Franco-Italian treaties.

A riot occurs in Paris in protest against the municipal employment bureau.

October 31.—Third instalment of the indemnity is paid by China to the United States.

The Sultan partially accepts the Austro-Russian reforms for Macedonia.

November 1.—A serious fire at the Vatican causes great excitement in Rome.

Theodor Mommsen, the German historian, dies at Berlin.

A formidable rebellion, aided by the Venezue-

The **Beauty Curve** in NAIL CUTTING is given by

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET

Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.

Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents

Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

Brain Workers Should Drink

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

It forms a delicious table beverage that is more healthful than tea, coffee or cocoa. Very nutritious, easily digested, and invigorating to the nervous and digestive systems. Helpful in dyspepsia and impaired digestion. Taken hot upon retiring it induces restful sleep.

Horlick's Malted Milk is pure, rich milk, with an extract of choice malted grain, partially predigested, and concentrated to powder. Instantly prepared by stirring in hot or cold water. Complete in itself and needs no further cooking or addition of milk.

In tablet form, also, to be dissolved in the mouth. They make a convenient, satisfying office luncheon.

Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants serve Horlick's Malted Milk.

☞ *Our product is imitated; ask for Horlick's.*

All Druggists Sell It.

Sample of powder or tablet form, or both, will be sent free upon request.

Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.
Established 1873.
24 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. 25 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Can.

Ruyler's COCOA

MAY JUSTLY BE CALLED
"EXTRA SPECIAL"
PURITY, QUALITY & FLAVOR
cannot be excelled
and the price
is within reach
of all -
WHY NOT GET THE BEST?

Our only style Can
and your Grocer sells it.

Those 'Arnold' Goods

FINEST OF BABY OUTFITS
FINEST OF CHILDREN'S OUTFITS
FINEST OF LADIES' KNIT UNDERWEAR
(GOODS YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN)
BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG FREE
NOVELTY KNITTING CO. 315 BROADWAY ALBANY N.Y.

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by W. D. P. BLISS with the cooperation of many eminent specialists. 8vo, 1,447 pp., cloth, $7.50; sheep, $9.50; half morocco, $12; full morocco, $14.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lan Government, is said to be ready to break out in Colombia.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL AFFAIRS.

October 26.—Postmaster-General Payne orders an investigation of the affairs of the New York Post-Office.

October 27.—A. W. Machen, under indictment in the postal cases, begins proceedings to get possession of the Bristow report, to aid him in his defense.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 26.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the Erie and other state canals are under the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, resigns.

October 27.—Three indictments are found in Oregon in the land fraud cases.

October 28.—The cruiser *Baltimore* is ordered to San Domingo to protect American interests there.

Secretary Hitchcock admits that there had been extensive land frauds in the West, but said that the reports had been greatly exaggerated.

Lou Dillon breaks the world's wagon trotting-record at Memphis, going the mile in 2 minutes.

The lawyer of John Turner, the English anarchist, insists that anarchy is not a crime but a religion.

October 29.—Mrs. E. M. Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, is killed in a wreck on the Santa Fé at Dean's Lake, Mo.

Twenty thousand miners in Colorado are expected to strike, permission having been granted by President John Mitchell, of the mine-workers' union.

Secretary Shaw addresses the Boston Republicans, declaring himself in favor of subsidies for American ships.

October 30.—Samuel Parks, the walking-delegate, is again convicted of extortion in New York.

Senator Gorman criticizes President Roosevelt, charging him with making the negro question a national issue.

October 31.—President Roosevelt appoints Sanford B. Dole, governor of Hawaii, to be United States District Judge, and George R. Carter, Secretary of Hawaii, to be governor.

The President issues a proclamation designating Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving day.

The Kishineff petition is presented to Secretary Hay, who places it among the archives of the State Department.

November 1.—A statement on the land frauds in the West is given out in Washington.

30 NIGHTS FREE

TRADE MARK

OSTERMOOR

Patent Elastic Felt Mattress $15.

We make no argument on quality this month. We state as our belief, born of 50 years in mattress-making, that an OSTERMOOR is the most comfortable and restful mattress ever made at any price—also the most durable. It is sold on its merits—not on its advertising. Time and usage, the destroyers of all things, have no apparent effect on the OSTERMOOR Mattress.

You don't have to depend on the judgment of others. Decide for yourself. Sleep on it 30 nights from date of receipt, and if it is not better in cleanliness, durability and comfort than any $50 hair mattress ever made—if it is not all you even HOPED for, return it at our expense and your money will be immediately refunded without question. This is our unanswerable argument.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK

whether you want a mattress or not—interesting information on comfort and the OSTERMOOR. There is no other mattress as good as the OSTERMOOR, and we want you to know why—*we challenge comparison.* It illustrates the various uses to which the Patent Elastic Felt is put—Pillows, Window-Seat Cushions, Boat Cushions, Church Cushions, etc.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00

All 6 feet 3 inches long.
Express Charges Prepaid.
In two parts, 50 cents extra
Special sizes at special prices.

Look out for the frauds that are offered everywhere. It's not "felt" if it's not an "OSTERMOOR." The name of "OSTERMOOR" and our trade-mark label are sewn on the end of every genuine mattress. "Mistakes" will happen, you know.

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth Street, NEW YORK
Canadian Agency: The Alaska Feather and Down Company, Ltd., Montreal.

DR. STALL

STALL'S BOOKS

THE SELF AND SEX SERIES
has the unqualified endorsement of
Dr. Joseph Cook
Rev. C. M. Sheldon
Rev. F. B. Meyer
Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler
Dr. Francis E. Clark
Bishop Vincent
Anthony Comstock
"Pansy"
Frances E. Willard
Lady H. Somerset
Eminent physicians, and hundreds of others

4 BOOKS TO MEN. By Sylvanus Stall, D.D.
WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A MAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

4 BOOKS TO WOMEN. By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., and Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M.D.
WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A WOMAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

$1 per copy, post free. Send for table of contents.

Canvassers Wanted

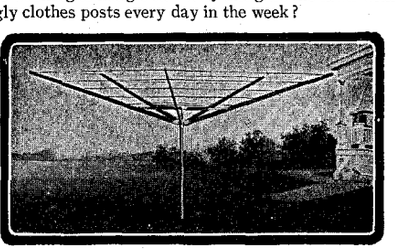
4 NEW BOOKS.—"Faces Toward the Light," devotional (Stall). A splendid book for spiritual quickening, $1, net. "Manhood's Morning" (Conwell). A book of high ideals for young men. A golden gift book, $1, net. "Maternity" (Drake), 50c., net. "Pastor's Pocket Record" (Stall), 50c., net.

Vir Publishing Co. 1062 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

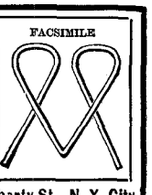
A POSITION IS OPEN.
Do you know where it is? We do. We have openings for high grade men of all kinds—Executive, Technical, Clerical—paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. High grade exclusively. Write for plan and booklet.
HAPGOODS (Inc.),
Suite 512, 309 Broadway, New York.

The Concise Standard Dictionary
Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. It contains the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of about 28,000 words. 16mo, cloth, 60 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

ON MONDAYS ONLY
the washing is hung out. Why disfigure the lawn with ugly clothes posts every day in the week?



Hill's Champion Clothes Dryer
can be folded up and put away when washday's over. Holds 110 to 150 ft. line. Department and hardware stores sell them. Also Dryers for Roof and Balcony. Used by over 1,000,000 people. *Write for Catalog 6.*
HILL DRYER CO., Worcester, Mass.

SEE THAT CLIP?
THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.
FACSIMILE

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

If you have a liking or a natural Talent for Drawing, *cut this out*, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

WANTED—Intelligent men of business ability. Teachers or professional men preferred who desire to earn $40 a week or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York.

AUTHORS! The N. Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

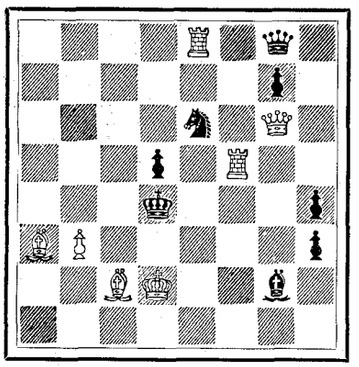
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 877.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by MURRAY MARBLE.

Black - Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

4R1q1; 6p1; 4s1Q1; 3p1R2; 3k3p; BP5p; 2BK2b1; 8.

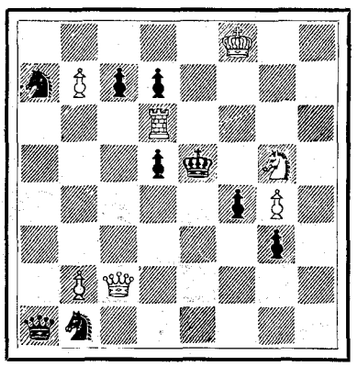
White mates in two moves.

Problem 878.

A Prize-winner.

By O. NEMO.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

5K2; sPpp4; 3R4; 3pk1S1; 5pP1; 6p1; 1PQ5; qs6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 871. Author's Key: B—K 5.

Secoud Solution: P x P.

No. 872.

1.	Q—R 6	2.	Kt—B 6	3. P—Kt 4, mate
	R x Q		Any	

Pears'

The more purely negative soap is, the nearer does it approach perfection.

Unless you have used Pears' soap you probably do not know what we mean by a soap with no free fat or alkali in it—nothing but soap.

Established over 100 years.

With the lesson before you, the 'phone at your ear will correctly pronounce

French, German or Spanish

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

combined with Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal's Method of Practical Linguistry

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions or rules. You hear the exact pronunciation. It requires but a few minutes' practice in spare moments at convenient times at home. College professors the world over endorse this perfect system of teaching languages. Send for testimonials and booklet.

International College of Languages, 1102 Metropolis Bldg., 16th St. & Broadway, New York.

"ALTOGETHER THE MOST REMARKABLE WAR BOOK YET PRODUCED."
—Savannah (Ga.) Morning News

REMINISCENCES of the CIVIL WAR

By General JOHN B. GORDON

From the Omaha (Neb.) BEE: "His abounding good-will to all sections of the country unite in giving a personal character to this volume which is to be found in few of the records of the civil war."

From the New York MAIL AND EXPRESS: "He writes as an American for Americans, North and South; he notes the underlying feelings of brotherhood, which grew in strength in the combatants as the war progressed; he is as anxious to remember and celebrate Northern valor and chivalry as those of the South. Indeed, his book is a good example of the very fairness, the very freedom from bias which he places first among the attributes which the future historian of the irrepressible conflict must possess."

With portraits. 8vo, $3.00 net (postage 23 cents).

CHARLES SCRIBNERS SONS, NEW YORK

Hot Ashes
endanger life and property if put in open barrels or cans.

Witt's Corrugated Can
is fire-proof and dust-tight. Close-fitting lid, strong, made of corrugated steel, galvanized. Scattering of contents impossible. Lasts a life time. See that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid. Get **Witt's Corrugated Pail** *for carrying* ashes. Sold by all dealers.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. Cincinnati, O.

Fine Violins

An opportunity to obtain a fine old instrument at a very low price. Students violins (dated 1700-1830) a specialty. Choice of over 300. Concert instruments by old masters, in admirable preservation. Finest Collection of Masterpieces in America. Send for our beautiful Catalog of Old Violins (free). Illustrated with facsimile labels, also a descriptive list of old violins possessing superb tonal qualities. Monthly payments accepted. Every instrument formally guaranteed.

A Special Offer We will send several old violins on approval and allow seven days examination.

LYON & HEALY, 92 Adams St., Chicago

You Will If you will **Never Forget**

purchase and study our little book, entitled "ASSIMILATIVE MEMORY," embracing the entire world-famous *Loisette Memory System*, price only $2.50, you will quickly perfect your memory so as to avoid all the little slips and big lapses. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Sole Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

But Always Remember

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I'm in love with it"

A woman's tribute to the

BISSELL SWEEPER

Who wonders at it! What other article, excepting the sewing-machine, has done so much to lighten the burdens of the housewife, as the **Bissell Sweeper?** If we could publish the thousands of letters we have on file from women from all parts of the world, wherein they dwell on the merits of the Bissell, it would convince the most skeptical woman of the comfort she is sacrificing by not using this labor-saving, carpet-saving, health-preserving device. Its use means cleaner and brighter carpets, 95 per cent. less labor in sweeping, no dust, and the preservation of health.

It makes a choice holiday gift.
Price $2.50 to $4.50.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.,
Dept. V Grand Rapids, Mich.
(Largest Sweeper Makers in the World.)
Branches:
NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON PARIS

FOR ROASTS

McILHENNY'S Tabasco Sauce

The Perfect Seasoning for SOUPS, SALADS, OYSTERS, CLAMS, FISH, SAUCES, ROASTS, GRAVIES, etc.

Indispensable for the table and in kitchen. Imparts delicious flavor. Insures good digestion. Purer and more healthful than ground pepper.

THE ORIGINAL McILHENNY'S TABASCO

Used in leading Hotels, Clubs, and Restaurants for nearly half a century. AT ALL DEALERS.

FREE—write for "Tabasco Book"—new and unique recipes.

McILHENNY'S TABASCO, New Iberia, La.

DISTILLED WATER IN THE NAVY.

Uncle Sam distills the water used by the jackies on all warships. If he could get pure water any other way, he wouldn't go to this trouble.

The Sanitary Still

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea-kettle. **ADMIRAL DEWEY** writes: "I join with my friend Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Sec'y of the Navy, in recommending your Sanitary Still. The water from the still is absolutely pure and palatable." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. Write for Booklet. Agents wanted.

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO., 68 N Green St., Chicago

A CHOICE INVESTMENT

Over 600 people—bankers, doctors, business men, women and children scattered all over the United States—now own shares and have sheep, cattle, hogs and Angora goats on the Montana Co-operative Ranches. This is the fourth successful year of this Company. Illustrated paper showing the Ranches mailed free. Address **Montana Co-operative Ranch Co., Great Falls, Mont.**

.....	Q—K 3 ch	Kt—R 6, mate
1. B x R	2. B—Q 5	3.
	.....	Q—Kt 6, mate
	2. K—Kt 5	3.
.....	Q—B 8 ch	Q—B 5, mate
1. K—Kt 5	2. K x P	3.
.....	Kt—Q B 6	Q—B 8, mate
1. R—Kt 4	2. R x P	3.
.....	Q—K 3 ch	Kt—R 6, mate
1. P—Q 8 (Q)	2. Q—Q 5	3.
.....	Kt—B 6	Q—B 8, mate
1. P—Q 8 (Kt)	2. R x P	3.
	.....	P—Kt 4, mate
	2. Other	3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. Hagman, Brooklyn; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; D. E. P. Thomas, Bowling Green, O.

871: J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; E. N. K., Harrisburg; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; N. Kahn, Holyoke, Mass.; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; J. J. Ragan, University of Georgia; M. Almy, Chicago; Z. G., Detroit; F Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; W. J. Haviland, Dundum, Assa.; Dr. G. C. O., New York City; C. W. Carlisle, Somerville, Mass; E. L. Cameron, Hyde Park, Mass.; P. Datesman, Portland, Ore.

Comments (872): "A cleverly conceived work. The plan of luring the R from his moorings is very pleasing"—M. M.; "Key and general construction good"—G. D.; "Brilliant sacrifice and sound Chess"—F. S. F.; "Admirable"—J. G. L.; "Splendid"—J. H. S.; "The key-move a surprise"—A. H.; "Fine"—C. N. F.

Many solvers were caught by Kt—B 6. It looks as if it would do, but—

Kt—B 6	Q x B	Q—B 8 ch
1. R x P	2. R—Q B 5	3. K—Kt 4.

In addition to those reported, C. N. F., R. G. E., F. A., got 869; S. H. D., 869 and 870; Dr. J. H. S., and L. H. Jokisch, Bluff Springs, Ill., 870; O. H., 866.

Additional comments (870): "Magnificent, and one of the most strikingly original positions I've ever seen. One of its most remarkable features is that it can't be "cooked" by an initial check. The key is a stroke of genius"—G. D.; "A wonderful piece of Chess-strategy"—Dr. J. H. S.; A grand example of the cross-check"—L. H. J.

Notes on Problem-Development.

By ALAIN C. WHITE.

In a previous article, I spoke of the help an author could receive from a friend's advice toward overcoming the difficulties of problem-composition.

It is equally true that a composer does not always grasp the full possibilities of a theme, and it remains for another to develop the same theme to a greater degree. I will not, at this time, broach

$1.00 FOR YOUR NAME.

Fancy Copper-plated, Brass Door-plate, with your name in gilt letters, protected by glass plate. Useful, durable, artistic. Just what you want for home or office door. Used also for naming offices and rooms. Will substitute any printed matter for name. Ready for use, postpaid. One Dollar. Write at once. ACME DOORPLATE CO., ARCHBALD, PENN'A.

Frost Queen Chamois Vest

(Tailor-Made)

A most satisfactory garment for winter wear. It means perfect protection against winter ills—in addition—comfort, ease and style.

Just the kind of a garment you need on cold—damp days.

Ideal for skating—golfing—driving—or at the football game.

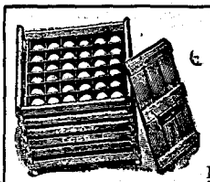
Can be worn either as a corset cover or as an outside garment over the waist and under the coat, and taken off when indoors, if desired.

For sale by your druggist. Price, $3.00.

We also make the Frost King Chamois Vest for men. Price, $3.00.

"Health and Comfort"—a descriptive booklet—free upon request.

Bauer & Black 267 25th Street Chicago U S A



Strictly Fresh EGGS

Clover Brand

Direct from our poultry farms to you—shipped by fast express on your mail order. Every egg **guaranteed** to be delivered at your door (within 1,000 miles of Ionia) **within 48 or 60 hours after egg is laid.**

Clover Brand Eggs give health because they are absolutely fresh, and are from **grain-fed** hens free from disease. Economical to buy. Express charges are small. Shipped in crates of 6 and 12 dozen, guaranteed to reach you unbroken. Special price to yearly contract customers.

Write for free booklet about "Clover Brand Eggs," and why this is the best way to buy eggs.

CLOVER BRAND EGG CO.
210 Clover Street, Ionia, Mich.

Tricycles for Cripples

Chairs for Invalids

Enable those helpless in lower limbs to go about with absolute ease and comfort. PROPELLED ENTIRELY BY HAND. Noiseless, light running. Strong, simple, safe. Our

Illustrated Catalogue Free,

Shows many tricycles and invalid chairs specially designed for the comfort of cripples and invalids however afflicted. Address

THE WORTHINGTON MFG. CO., Dept. C, Elyria, O.
[Successors to Fay Tricycle and Invalid Chair Co.]

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL

Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience

STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.: Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the fertile subject of unconscious reworking of identical themes. Conscious imitation, when it is not gross plagiarism, may be a well-meant attempt to improve the artistic, the constructive, or the thematic features of a position. Efforts to polish the artistic form of an old problem, to develop purity, to refine to the highest possible degree, are favorite exercises of Continental composers. Sometimes they label their versions: "After So-and-So"; other times they make no mention of the source, leaving the solver to recognize the original, or be the loser for his ignorance. The following pair of two-movers will illustrate, better than many words, what I mean:

No. 1. By S. LOYD.

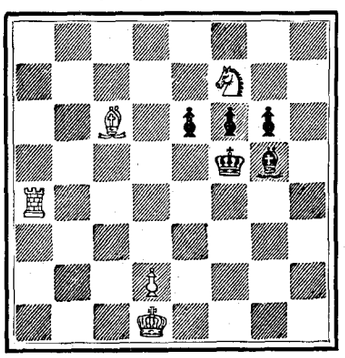
1 B 3 s 2; 7 s; P 1 k 5; R 1 P S 1 Q 2; 7 q; 8; 1 p R 3 P 1; 1 K 1 B 4. Key: B—K 5.

No. 2. By N. MAXIMON.

2 B 1 S K 2; 4 p 3; 1 B k 5; 3 S 1 P 2; 8; s 2 Q 4; 8; 1 s 2 q 3. Key: B—Kt 2.

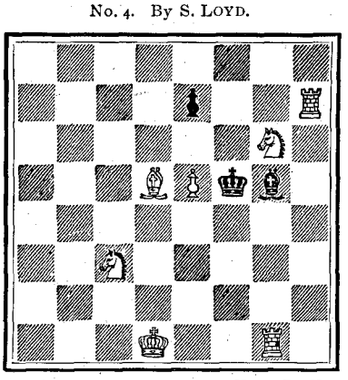
The other form of reworking is by far the most interesting:

No. 3. By A. MATHUSEK.



Mate in two. Key: B—Kt 2.

No. 4. By S. LOYD.



Mate in two. Key: B—Kt 2.

No 3, is the work of a comparative tyro. No. 4, that of the great genius of American problematists. By way of anecdote, it is amusing to know that, when Mr. Mathusek was shown the latter position, he was unable to solve it.

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.'s

"Cushion Sole" Shoes

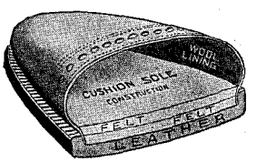
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Storm-Proof

Delivered

No. 10657—Womens's Vici Kid—Button $5.00

Men's Lace $6.00



Send for Catalogue, showing many styles

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.

119 West Twenty-Third Street

NEW YORK

The Simplest Discovery of the Twentieth Century!

A BOON TO HUMANITY!

THE SPINAL BRUSH

Affords instantaneous relief to all such who suffer from **Backache, Faceache, Headache,** and similar troubles.

This brush when properly applied is also invaluable to those who suffer from **Nervousness, Insomnia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Brain Fag, Paralysis, Lack of Energy,** and all kindred diseases which are attributable directly or indirectly to such afflictions as are traceable to the spinal column.

We are not advertising a "CURE-ALL" nor do we claim medicinal or electrical properties peculiar to this brush, but we do guarantee relief and relief instantaneous to all such who suffer from any of the many troubles which can be cured by **circulation, friction** or **stimulation.**

Sample Brush sent postpaid on receipt of One Dollar by

THE SPINAL BRUSH COMPANY,

1141 Broadway (St. James Building), New York City.

A 6% Investment

Safe as Government Bonds

is a rare thing nowadays but I have them. I will sell you a farm mortgage or a dozen of them, if you want them, to net you six per cent.

I personally see to it that any investment made through me is as solid as the rock of Gibraltar.

I invite the most rigid and searching investigation into both myself and these mortgages. Both will stand any kind of an investigation.

In 18 years in this business I have never lost a cent for a customer nor foreclosed a mortgage. Simply buy the mortgage and I'll do all the rest. Write to me for further information.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON,

INVESTMENT BANKER,

Lisbon, North Dakota.

VIRGINIA PLANTATION

I have two plantations on the James River, one of which, Willow Hill, located on Brandon Neck, a part of famous old Brandon, I would like to sell. Willow Hill is an estate of 1,186 acres, about one-half bottom land, with two mile of tide water front. It has good grass and grain land and I have used it successfully as a Stock Farm, having put in a half-mile ring. There is a comfortable wooden house of 12 rooms, large barns, etc.

This aristocratic old plantation situated in the heart of the best hunting and fishing section of the Old Dominion, will make an ideal home for some gentlemen desiring to combine profit and pleasure, and I will make a reasonable price on it to any one prepared to talk business.

J. W. HINE, Jamestown, N. Y.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR INCOME?

Are your brains bringing you no better return than does a day laborer's brawn? Is your business paying?

If you have proper advertising knowledge you can meet competion if in business, or make for the greatest success if just entering the struggle—otherwise not.

Then get in touch with us. Write immediately for our **Third Annual Announcement** and other interesting information and take up the study of "*The Mahin Method*"

Advertising

We can put into your life, and by correspondence, without interfering with your vocation, the heaped up experience of the leading advertising experts of Chicago, the logical advertising center of the United States. Send for FREE TEST BLANK and full information.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF ADVERTISING

974 Williams Bldg., Cor. Fifth Ave. and Monroe St., Chicago

Always "New Worlds to Conquer"

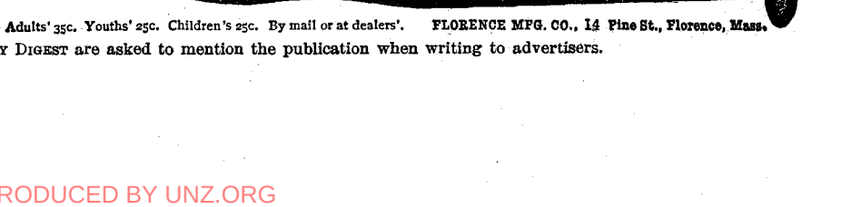
Premium Paid for Literary Digests

For any numbers in Volume I, or for **"whole numbers"** 384, 385, 386 and 387, and for **Indexes** for Volumes One 16, 18 and 20, returned to us at once in good order, we will pay 15 cents per copy. Amount may be credited on subscription, if preferred. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

I have a hook to hang on and am sold in a yellow box.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and **hook** to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.

Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."



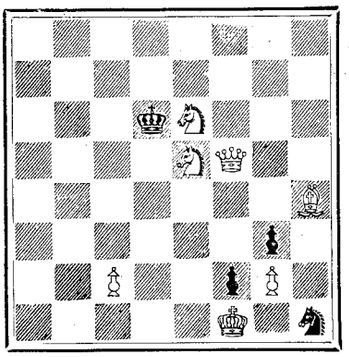
Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

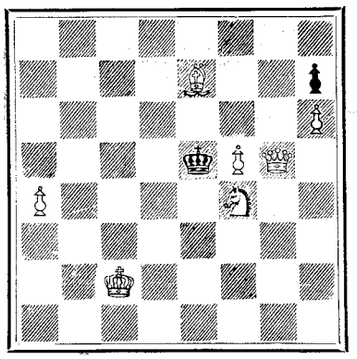
Finally, we have the combination of the two elements: greater elegance and more variety:

No. 5. By G. E. CARPENTER.



Mate in three. Key: Q—B 3.

No. 6. By B. G. LAWS.



Mate in three. Key Q—Kt 2.

The beautiful 3-er by Mr. Carpenter seemed beyond criticism; but, in the resetting, Mr. Laws has saved the use of the black Kt, the only blot in the construction of No. 5, and, at the same time, has interwoven a third pretty variation into the theme.

A Fine Old Evans.

The following game was played in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in June, 1860, between Mr. M., a lad of sixteen years, and Mr. H., editor of *The Seneca Falls Courier*. White giving the odds of his Q Kt.

MR. M. *White.*	MR. H. *Black.*	MR. M. *White.*	MR. H. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Q—R 4	K B—B 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 Kt—K 5 (g)	B x Q B
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	18 Kt x B	Kt—B 2
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	19 Kt—Kt 6 dis. ch	Kt x B
5 P—B 3	B—B 4 (a)	20 Q x Kt ch	K—B sq
6 Castles	Kt—B 3	21 Kt x R	Q x Kt
7 P—Q 4	P x P	22 Q—Q 7	Q—Kt sq
8 P x P	B—Kt 3	23 Q R-B sq (h)	P—K Kt 3
9 P—K 5 (b)	Kt-K Kt 5 (c)	24 R x Kt	K—Kt 2 (i)
10 B—R 3	P—Q 3	25 R x P ch	K—R 3
11 P x P	P x P	26 Q—Kt 4 (j)	Q—Q sq
12 P—R 3	Kt—B 3	27 Q R—B 8	R—K sq (k)
13 K R-K sq ch (d)	Kt—K 2	28 P—B 4	Resigns.
14 B-Kt 5 ch	B—Q 2 (e)		
15 B x P	K Kt—Q 4 (f)		

Notes by "Veritas,"

Who furnished the score from memory after 43 years

(a) Morphy discovered, and preferred B—R 4.

(b) So far all "Book-moves."

(c) Has Black anything better? He evidently expected White to play P—K R 3, and he would retreat his Kt—R 3.

(d) Here begins the fine play. Black never has a breathing-spell from this move to the end.

(e) Marache said: "We think that, perhaps, K—B sq would have been better."

(f) Black's only move. If B x B; 16 R x Kt ch, etc.

(g) Fine play.

(h) It seems that White saw every move to his last, 28 P—B 4. The moves are in perfect sequence, and all of Black's moves are forced.

(i) If B x R; 25 R—B 8 ch, wins the Q.

(j) Threatens mate on the move.

(k) Very cunning; but White's 28 P—B 4 stops

Self-Filling Pen Problem Solved

FREE TRIAL To prove that a simple twist **Fills** or **Cleans,** without soiling the fingers.

If you will **simply enclose a steel pen** that fits your hand, with $1.00, we will send you any one of three sizes, on free trial. If the pen is **entirely satisfactory** after trial, remit us the balance. If not return the pen to us and your money will be refunded. Large size, $4.00; medium, $3.50; smaller, $2.50

"The Autofiller Pen"

"A simple twist fills it"

The "Autofiller" fills from any inkwell or bottle; uses any ink, copying or writing fluid. The simplest, most practical, high-grade, self-filling pen made. **Our Free Booklet** describes this pen in detail. Your name on a postal brings it. We will also send free Louis Henrique's booklet on graphology, telling how to read character in handwriting. **THE SCHAAF FOUNTAIN PEN CO.,** 722 Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Individual Communion Cups

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? The use of the individual communion service grows daily. Are you open to conviction? Would you like to see a list of the churches in which it is used and know the satisfaction it gives?

Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free on request.

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Dept. L, Rochester, N. Y.

THE EQUITABLE

HENRY B HYDE FOUNDER.

J.W.ALEXANDER PRESIDENT — STRONGEST IN THE WORLD — J.H.HYDE VICE PRESIDENT

THANKSGIVING DAY

is a day of thanksgiving for the blessings of past years. But how about the future?

A man with an adequate Endowment policy in the Equitable has real reasons for giving thanks—not only for the past but for the future.

His future is absolutely secure—and so is that of his family.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Vacancies for men of character to act as representatives.

Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2ND Vice President

For full information fill out this coupon, or write

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States, 120 Broadway, New York. Dept. No. 56.

Please send me information regarding an endowment for $.....if issued at..... years of age.

Name.....

Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it, and finishes Black in fine style. While an expert would, have played differently from Black, yet White's play throughout is of the very first order. There is not a weak move, on his part, from beginning to end. It is inspired Chess-genius, not the slow, tedious, phlegmatic, dull play of the present day.

Tarrasch.

The possible match for the championship of the world between Drs. Lasker and Tarrasch gives special interest to Tarrasch's game. The following show his vigorous, masterful style:

Queen's Gambit Declined.

	BURN. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*		BURN. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17	B—Q 3	Kt—R 5
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	18	R—Q B 2	P x P
3	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	19	B x Q B P	Kt—K B 4
4	P—K 3	B—Q 3	20	K—R sq	B—Kt 3
5	Kt—B 3	P—K B 4	21	B x K P	Kt x Q P
6	B—K 2	Kt—Q 2	22	B - Kt 4	R—R sq
7	Castles	Q—B 3	23	R—Q 2	Kt x K P
8	Kt—K sq	Q—R 3	24	B x B	R x B
9	P—K Kt 3	P—K Kt 4	25	R x Kt	B x R
10	P—B 3	Kt—K 2	26	Q x B	R x P ch
11	P—K 4	P—B 5	27	K—Kt sq	Q—R sq
12	P—K 5	B—B 2	28	B x P	P x B
13	P—K Kt 4	Q—Kt 2	29	Kt—K 4	R—R 8 ch
14	R—B 2	P—K R 4	30	K—B 2	Kt—Kt 5 ch
15	R—Kt 2	Kt—K Kt 3	31	Resigns.	
16	P x R P	R x P			

French Defense.

	TARRASCH. *White.*	ALAPIN. *Black.*		TARRASCH. *White.*	ALAPIN. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 3	10	P—K Kt 3	Q—Q 4
2	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	11	P—B 4	Q—K R 4
3	Kt—Q B 3	P x P	12	P—Q 5	B—Q 2
4	Kt x P	B—Q 2	13	P—K Kt 4	Kt x Kt P
5	Kt—B 3	B—B 3	14	Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 5 ch
6	B—Q 3	Kt—K B 3	15	K—B sq	Kt x P ch
7	Kt—Kt 3	P—K R 4	16	R x Kt	Q—Kt 5
8	Q—K 2	P—R 5	17	B—B 5 wins.	
9	Kt—K 4	P—R 6			

Pillsbury in Philadelphia.

Mr. Pillsbury gave three exhibitions in Philadelphia on October 17, 25 and 24. In the Franklin-Chess-Club, simultaneously, he won 16, lost 2, and drew 1. In the Union League, *sans voir*, won 5, lost 2 drew 3. In the Mercantile Library, *sans voir*, won 11, lost 2, drew 3. In all, he played 45 games, winning 32, losing 6, and drawing 7.

PERSONALS.

And Whistler was Married.—Mr. Labouchere, editor of the London *Truth*, says the *Youth's Companion*, recently confessed to have acted as match-maker between he late gifted and eccentric artist, James McNeil Whistler, and the lady who became his wife, but who was at the time a widow of artistic tastes.

The two were known to be strongly attracted toward each other and to have already talked in a vague, faroff, Elysian way of possible matrimony, but it was perfectly plain that Whistler would never do anything so practical and commonplace as definitely to propose and be accepted, get a license, go to church and be married unless some kind friend took him in hand. Besides, it was touch and go with his temper and his tongue how he might treat any kind friend who should at-

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON

Its Sights and Insights

By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

12mo, Cloth. 184 Pages of Text & 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations
Price, $1.00, net; by mail, $1.09

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

THE Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using

Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes:

WHAT THE RT. REV. JOHN SHANLEY, BISHOP OF NORTH DAKOTA, SAYS:

It is because I know it does save them, because I know it is God's truth, that I take the deepest interest in the Keeley Cure, and so long as I live I shall raise my voice in advocating its efficacy.

A Friend's Opportunity

THOUSANDS of men have been saved from business ruin and a drunkard's grave and their families from misery and poverty by the timely suggestion of a friend. It is unnecessary to depict the sufferings that are being caused by intemperance. There is no one but who would appreciate reading Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture on the evils of intemperance. Probably it is the grandest portrayal of the curse of liquor that the world has received. If you are interested at all, or know of any one who is in the clutches of the liquor habit, we would be glad to send you a copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture, together with other printed matter, which will clearly demonstrate to you that the indulgence in liquor is a disease and that we have cured thousands and thousands. Please fill out and mail coupon below. We will forward you by mail—plain envelope, sealed—the matter spoken of above, which we believe must be of interest.

Cut Out and Mail to Institute Nearest to You

I would be interested in receiving copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture and other printed matter.

Name .....
Town .....
State .....

Hundreds of well-known people have indorsed and recommended the Keeley treatment.

Among them the following:

General NEAL DOW
Col. C. H. TAYLOR
Judge-Advocate-Gen. GROESBECK
Dr. PARKHURST
Rev. Canon FLEMING
FRANCES E. WILLARD
Hon. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS
Ex-Gov. HASTINGS
Rev. Dr. GEO. C. LORIMER
Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE
JOHN V. FARWELL
Dr. EDWARD MCGLYNN
Rear-Admiral WALKER
Ex-Gov. CLAUDE MATTHEWS
Ex-Gov. JOHN P. ALTGELD
Rt. Rev. JOHN SHANLEY
Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH, U.S.A.

ALWAYS ADDRESS THE INSTITUTE NEAREST TO YOU.

Birmingham, Ala.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Los Angeles, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal. 1170 Market St.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.
Augusta, Ga.
Dwight, Ill.
Charlestown, Ind.
Marion, Ind.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
New Orleans, La., 1628-38 Felicity St.
Portland, Me.
Lexington, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.
Boulder Hot Sp'ngs, Boulder, Mont.
Fargo No. Dak.
No. Conway, N. H.
Omaha, Neb., Cor. Leavenworth and 19th Sts.
Buffalo, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio. Cor. 3d & Dennison Ave's.
Portland, Ore.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Phil de hia, Pa. 8 2N Broad St.
Providence, R. I.
Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Columbia, S. C.
Dallas, Texas, Bellevue Place.
Richmond, Va.
Seattle, Wash.
Huntington, W. Va.
Waukesha, Wis.
Toronto, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
London, Eng.
Cape Town, S. A.

Details of treatment, and proofs of its success, sent free on application to any of the above-named institutes.

"Non-Heredity of Inebriety," by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, mailed on application.

LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL.D.

NERVOUSNESS Exhausted or Debilitated Nerve Force from any Cause.

Cured by **WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL**

It contains no Mercury, Iron, Cantharides, or any injurious ingredient whatever.

This Pill is purely vegetable, has been tested and prescribed by physicians, and has proven to be the best, safest, and most effective treatment known to medical science for restoring Vitality, no matter how originally caused. Our remedies are the best of their kind, and contain only the best and purest ingredients that money can buy and science produce; therefore we cannot offer free samples.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per Box, by Sealed Mail.

No Humbug or Treatment Scheme

PERSONAL OPINIONS: Dear Sirs: I have used a bottle of your Hypophosphites of Manganese for liver and kidney complaints in my own person and received much benefit, so I will enclose five dollars and will ask you to send me as much as you can by express prepaid for that amount, until we can get it through the regular channels. I am confident it is just what I have been in search of for many years. I am prescribing your Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and am pleased with the preparation. Yours sincerely, Dr. T. J. WEST.

I know of no remedy in the whole Materia Medica equal to your Specific Pill for Nervous Debility.—ADOLPH BEHRE, M.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, New York.

Send for free treatise, securely sealed. **Winchester & Co., Chemists, K 609 Beekman Bldg., New York.**

FOR WEAK LUNGS USE WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. Est. 1858.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tempt the ervice. Mr. Labouchere took the risk. Ae was dining with them one evening, and decided to bring things to the point at once.

"Jemmy," said he, "will you marry Mrs. Godwin?"

"Certainly," answered Whistler.

"Mrs. Godwin," the bold matchmaker continued, "will you marry Jemmy?"

"Certainly," responded the lady.

"When?" persisted the practical Labouchere.

"Oh, some day," said Whistler.

"That won't do," said Labouchere. "We must have a date."

"So they both agreed," he narrates, "that I should choose the day, tell them what church to come to for the ceremony, provide a clergyman and give the bride away. I fixed an early date and got them the chaplain of the House of Commons to perform the ceremony. It took place a few days later. After the ceremony was over we adjourned to Whistler's studio, where he had prepared a banquet. The banquet was on the table, but there were no chairs, so we sat on packing cases. The happy pair when I left had not quite decided whether they would go that evening to Paris or remain in the studio.

"How unpractical they were was shown when I happened to meet the bride the day before the marriage in the street. 'Don't forget to-morrow,' I said.

"'No,' she replied, 'I am just going to buy my trousseau.'

"'A little late for that, is it not?' I asked.

"'No,' she answered, 'for I am only going to buy a tooth brush and a new sponge.'

"However, there never was a more successful marriage. They adored each other and lived most happily together, and when she died he was broken-hearted. Indeed, he never recovered from the loss."

If Hall Caine Were Judge.—Before the hand of Fame dropped her laurels lightly on his brow, to speak poetically, Hall Caine was a publisher's reader, and in that capacity held in his hands the fate of many a book. That his good judgment was not altogether infallible is shown by the fact that he read and, so it is said, rejected "The Romance of Two Worlds," which soon afterwards was published and became the success of the year. Mr. Caine has always had a tender place in his heart for aspirants, and has let them down lightly.

On one occasion a budding author managed to gain access to his office for the purpose of submitting a book to him.

Hall Caine took the manuscript from the man's hands and glanced over it for perhaps twenty minutes. Then he gave it back, with a few words of suggestion and criticism.

"I do not think, Mr. Caine," said the ambitious writer, "that you should dispose of my ideas in this summary fashion. That book cost me a year's labor."

"Indeed!" said Mr. Caine. "My dear fellow, an impartial judge would give you at least ten!"
—*London Answers.*

I Furnish Proofs of My Ability to Cure.

I will Diagnose Your Case Free

See Below

If you are sick, nervous, despondent, weak or thin, you ought to communicate with me at once, for your own good, and learn what I have to say about simple, pleasant, and successful treatment.
Disease can be Best Cured
by proper diet, muscle-building, and blood-making food, and the right kind of exercise.
DON'T RUIN YOUR SYSTEM AND WEAKEN YOUR VITAL ORGANS
by dosing with poisonous drugs and medicines.
My Way is Nature's Way

Here are a Few of My Patients Restored to Health

Health and Strength can be Acquired without Using Drugs and Medicines

The above patients have *gained from forty to seventy pounds while taking my treatment, many of them by mail.* The names and addresses of any of them and of many others will be sent to you for the asking. **I treat by mail as thoroughly as by personal advice. Distance is no bar to the recovery of health. Thousands of enthusiastic patients testifying to the great value of my methods.**

YOU CAN BE STRONG, HEALTHY, AND WELL DEVELOPED

Write at once and I will send, free, literature of great value to any one who is sick, thin, or weak, physically or mentally. Furthermore, I will send a question blank and chart, upon return of which, properly filled out, I will diagnose your case, giving my candid opinion of your condition.

All absolutely free. Do not Neglect this important matter

$250.00 in Prizes to correspondence patients. Write for information.

Agents wanted to handle my bread and secure patients. Agents must live according to my methods. Write for information.

OFFICE HOURS

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays } 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Tuesdays, Fridays } 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Dr. Thomas' Uncooked Bread cures Constipation, Obesity, Lack of Vitality, and Indigestion. Send in coin or money order **10 Cts.** for sample, or **50 Cts.** for 24 cakes. Wholesale rates, $3.00 for nine packages.

If you have written me and not received a reply, your letter has not been received. Try again.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D., Dept. K, 172 West 72d Street, NEW YORK

5% And Safety

Will you invest your money and "suppose" it is safe, or will you take 5 per cent. and **know** it is safe? Every dollar invested through this Company is secured by suburban home property (the best security in the world) and partial payments are made by the borrowers monthly. Testimonials and complete information will be sent promptly on request. *Write us.*

INDUSTRIAL 5% PER ANNUM SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

5 per cent. per annum—quarterly, by check. Withdrawal at your pleasure, and full earnings paid to then from the day your funds were received.

ASSETS, . $1,700,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS, $175,000

Under New York Banking Department Supervision.
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
1389 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING TAUGHT BY MAIL.

Write for our Free Illustrated Book.
"CAN I BECOME AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER?"
The electrical field offers the greatest opportunities for advancement. We teach **Electrical Engineering, Electric Lighting, Electric Railways, Mechanical Engineering, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing,** at your home by mail. Institute endorsed by Thomas A. Edison and others.
Electrical Engineer Institute, Dept. 4, 243 West 23d St., N. Y.

We Carpet Your Floor for $3

To introduce our new, serviceable and healthful

BRUSSELETTE ART RUGS

Attractive and artistic patterns, woven on both sides and in all colors and sizes. Easily kept clean and warranted to outwear higher-priced carpets. Sent prepaid to any point east of the Rocky Mountains. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Illustrated catalogue showing rugs in actual colors sent free.

Sanitary Mfg. Co. (Inc.) Dept. 45, 145 Oxford St. Philadelphia, Pa.

LANGUAGES For Self-Study, School Use, Etc.

CORTINA'S METHOD (complete) $1.50
Awards at Chicago and Buffalo Expos'ns, 1893, 1901.
OR BY PHONOGRAPH THE IDEAL METHOD. Circulars, etc., on application.
Cortina's Sp.-Eng. & Eng.-Sp. Pocket Dictionary & Instructor, Flex. Cloth, Double Index, 817 Pages, 25c. Imported **Spanish books.**
R. D. Cortina Academy of Languages, 44 W. 34th St., N. Y.

BETTER SAY

A little book of helpful suggestions for the correct use of English words and phrases, pointing out many common errors. Compiled by JAMES C. FERNALD, Editorial Staff Standard Dictionary. Pocket size, paper, 15c. Cloth, 25c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ONLY 290 Sets

A $41 CYCLOPEDIA FOR $21 SENT ON APPROVAL

In clearing up the remnants of a large edition of this immense reference work we find we have in stock 290 sets. It is **NOW** being steadily sold by another publisher for $41 a set. **Not a single other set can be secured** by us. The remaining sets are offered to DIGEST Readers at the wholesale reduction of almost half-price, with satisfaction guaranteed on every set.

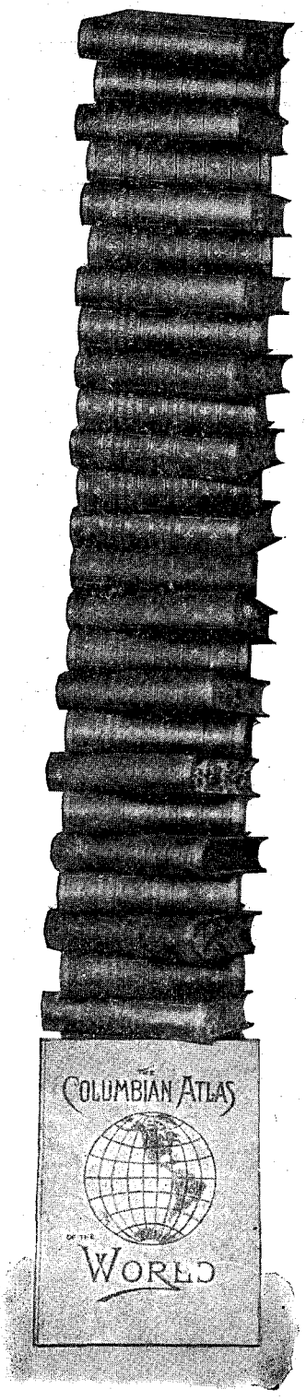
NO MONEY REQUIRED NOW

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Hundreds of sets of this magnificent work have been sold to Digest readers and the purchasers have unanimously expressed their highest indorsements of its merits and utility.

THE COLUMBIAN CYCLOPEDIA

A standard up-to-date Cyclopedia furnishing full and authoritative information on every department of human interest. It embraces many features lacking in other works, and combines within one convenient library all the essential points of a modern Cyclopedia, an unabridged Dictionary and an accurate Atlas of the world. The books are handsomely bound and consitute a tasteful ornament for the library.



32 VOLUMES AND ATLAS

THIS VAST WORK WILL BE TREASURED FOR A LIFETIME BY EVERY

Lawyer, Physician, Business Man, Clergyman, Teacher

"There is no work of its kind in the English language that is equal to it for correct pronunciation of words, general utility, easy accessibility, satisfactory explanation, brief, and to the point."—*John King, M.D.*, Professor in Eclectic Medical Institute, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Three Indispensable Reference Works Combined

1 An Up-to-Date Cyclopedia Unexcelled in its completeness and containing up-to-date information and facts on every topic of human interest.

2 An Unabridged Dictionary Treating every word and term in alphabetical order, with pronunciation, derivation and precise definition.

3 A Handsome Atlas of the world, 9½ x 12½ inches in size, with 64 Rand & McNally's recent colored maps, index, etc., accompanies the Cyclopedia.

"As regards thoroughness of etymological research and breadth of modern inclusion, it surpasses all its predecessors."—*New York Tribune.*

Note These Superior Cyclopedic Features:

Political Science A defining and pronouncing dictionary of Legal Terms and Phrases. A clear and **intelligent description** of all the fundamental principles and forms of the Governments of the world, both past and present. All the complex questions in political economy are set forth in simple, practical form.

Religions History of the Origin and Development of all the Religious Denominations. An Outline of all Religious Beliefs, Ceremonial Rites and Customs described, Statistics of Memberships, Distribution, etc. Ancient, Medieval and Modern Religious Systems; Theology, Church History, Biblical Literature, Religious Societies, Reform Work, etc., **fully and carefully described.**

History The Growth and Development of the National Life of the various Countries of the World are described. **All countries treated** according to a systematic plan, including detailed information under scores of subheads.

Geographical Information Geography in all its branches. The **latest explorations,** changes in political divisions and population, accompanied by the Columbian Atlas, 9½ x 12½ with colored maps, bound separately in a volume of atlas size.

Domestic and Fine Arts Under this heading is afforded a skilful treatment of Music, Drawing, Sculpture, Engraving, Etching, Painting, Decoration, Designing, Domestic Economy, and Dancing. The general subject of Literature is placed in this department. **Biographies of eminent authors** are given: ancient and modern classics are described, and there is also a condensed History of the World's Literature; its early origin, its successive development its present perfecting.

The Sciences Embracing the entire range of Scientific knowledge with the latest great Inventions and Discoveries clearly set forth. **Each science is treated** as a whole under its own heading; allied topics related to each science are given special treatment separately. The departments treated are; Astronomy, Geology, Electricity, Chemistry, Botany, Physics, Sociology, and Mineralogy. All details of these departments are thoroughly presented.

Applied Sciences The latest **Practical Information** on all Conceivable Topics. Engineering in all its varied branches, Architecture of all types; Manufactures and Industries, Agriculture and Horticulture, Mining and Metallurgy, etc.

Handsome, Convenient, and Marvelously Rich and Complete

"THE COLUMBIAN, attractive as it is to the eye and convenient to handle, surprises me still more with the richness of its contents, the conciseness, clearness, and *essential completeness of its treatment of the topics*, and the means it furnishes to the ready finding of every one of its myriads of subjects."—*Prof. C. H. Churchill* (Physics, Astronomy), Oberlin College.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee, Asst. Secretary of State, Washington: "I originally subscribed for the Columbian Cyclopedia with a view to putting it in my summer home. . . . I was so favorably impressed with the handiness of the work that I have kept it at my elbow in the Department."

J. F. Crocker, Supt. Public Instruction, State of New York: "I find so many new subjects and so much of the freshest information on older ones I shall make more constant use of this than any other cyclopedia."

32 Volumes and Atlas, Bound in Extra Olive Cloth, Gold Stamped, Marbled Edges, First-Class Paper, Clear Type. First-Class Book-making Throughout.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to secure one of the remaining sets of this splendid work, which regularly sells at $41, for only $21 and on easy payments of $1 down within three days' of acceptance and the balance $2 a month. Send us the coupon and you will receive the set. You take no risk, for we will refund the carriage charges if the work proves unsatisfactory after three days' examination.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.,
NEW YORK

Return this special coupon and You will receive the set.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

Gentlemen: I accept your special offer of the Columbian Cyclopedia to LITERARY DIGEST readers for $21 (regular price $41), and I wish you to send me a set to the following address. If I find the work satisfactory I agree to remit $1 within three days of receipt, and send you the balance in ten monthly instalments for $2 each. If unsatisfactory I will return the work to you, at your expense, and you will remit the amount of the carriage charges.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

DATE.....

L. D.—11—7

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RHEUMATISM Cured Without Medicine

The success of Magic Foot Drafts in curing all kinds and conditions of rheumatism has been so great that the makers have decided to send them to all who write

FREE—On Approval

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than an internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send us a cent. You decide.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet, and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 7 Oliver Bldg., Jackson Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured

University Chemist Acting as Judge

Irvine K. Mott, M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, demonstrated before the editorial board of the *Evening Post*, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the *Post*, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured by the medical judges chosen by the *Post* to make examination of the cases before and after treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate, or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M.D., 17 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MODENE

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supersedes electrolysis.

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing-cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage-stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio

Every Bottle Guaranteed

☞ We Offer $1,000 for Failure or the Slightest Injury

IF YOU ARE A FATHER MOTHER, SWEETHEART

Then every word of the plain-talks in this little book, **"The Ethics of Marriage,"** by H. S. POMEROY, M.D., is of vital importance to you.

LOVE Engaged couples will find many important truths on the fundamental requirements of true love, with advice on courtship and the proper preparation of mind and body for marriage.

MARRIAGE For every husband and wife this book is filled with frank and sound counsel, full of earnest help toward the proper fulfilment of the marriage bond—all calculated to save much unhappiness

MATERNITY Parents will appreciate these talks, for the author is an experienced physician, and he talks to his readers on the most delicate subjects with the utmost directness, yet with perfect propriety.

Dr. George F. Shrady says, "The book should be conscientiously read by every parent in the land."

The Chicago Journal says, "It is almost like a voice from Heaven."

12mo, Cloth, $1.00, Postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

SELF

The Real Self—The Supposed Self—The Self I Know—The Self I think others see—The Self Seen by others

Do you know the difference between these? Read "The Springs of Character" for interesting, scientific explanations. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D. $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK.

Lakewood

"Among the Pines of New Jersey"

A Fashionable Fall Resort

90 Minutes from New York

Reached by the

New Jersey Central

Its palatial hotels are famed for their perfect cuisine and its sports include all popular pastimes

A Descriptive Book will be sent upon application to C. M. BURT, General Passenger Agent, New York

Eczema

Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Itch, Acne or other skin troubles, promptly relieved and cured by

Hydrozone

This scientific germicide, which is harmless, **cures by killing disease germs. Used and endorsed by the medical profession everywhere.** Sold by leading druggists. If not at yours, send 25 cents for a trial bottle. The genuine bears my signature. Accept no substitutes. Address

Prof. Charles Marchand, Dept R. 57 Prince Street New York.

FREE {Valuable Booklet on the treatment of diseases.

"JUST THE RIGHT WORD"

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions

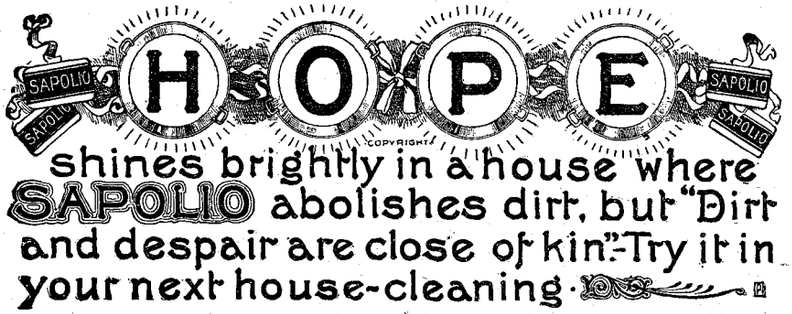
Over 7,500 classified and discriminated synonyms. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions shown by illustrative examples. Hints and helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance. By JAS. C FERNALD, Editor Syn., Ant., and Prep. Department in the Standard Dictionary.

First Satisfactory Attempt

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

12mo, 574 pp. Heavy Cloth Binding. Price, $1.50 Net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A FOOD RESCUE.

What a Physician's Wife Found Out.

The wife of a well-known physician of Oakland, Cal., was brought back to health and strength by food alone at a time when she had prepared to die.

She says of her experience: "I am the wife of a physician and have suffered from catarrh of the stomach more than ten years, during which time I suffered untold agonies of mind and body, for I could not eat solid food and even liquid foods gave me great distress.

"I was brought at last to confront the crisis of my life. I actually made ready for my departure from friends and husband, for I expected to die. When in that state I was induced to try Grape-Nuts, and the wonderful effects of this food prove completely that all my trouble was due to improper feeding.

"I began to improve immediately and my weight increased until I have gained 20 pounds since I began the use of Grape-Nuts, while my stomach is as sound and well as ever it was, and my husband gives all the credit for my wonderful recovery to Grape-Nuts. I have no set time for eating Grape-Nuts but just feast on it whenever I please. I wish I might tell my sisters everywhere of the marvelous health and strength-giving, flesh-building elements of Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Dr. Deimel (Linen-Mesh) Underwear

If a man tells you he has a cold, ask him what kind of underclothing he wears. He will probably say wool.

Tell him to try Dr. Deimel Underwear and you won't have to ask him how his cold is again.

Booklet, telling all about it, with samples of linen-mesh, mailed free

The **DEIMEL LINEN-MESH CO.**
(Originators of Linen-Mesh)

Dept. P. 54—491 Broadway, New York

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. - - - 111 Montgomery Street
WASHINGTON, D. C. - - - - - - 1313 F Street
BROOKLYN, N. Y. - - - - - - 510 Fulton Street
MONTREAL, CAN. - - - - 2202 St. Catherine Street
LONDON, W. C., ENG. - - - 83 Strand (Cecil Hotel)

"A PARISIENNE"

Third Edition Rapidly Selling

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

Author of "The Real Latin Quarter"

It is a book that takes you within the gates of the Kingdom of Fun, shows you all the bright, ever-moving panorama of gay Paris, and makes you a part of the frolicsome throng.

"The very spirit of modern Paris is prisoned in its text."—LIFE.

"Few men since Thackeray have succeeded in making Bohemian Paris such a living breathing thing."—BALTIMORE HERALD.

"It is a fascinating book which those who know Paris and those who have the pleasure of making its acquaintance in future store will alike abundantly enjoy."—PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.

"No other book of the year thus far offers more real entertainment for the vacation season."—BOOK AND NEWSDEALER, New York.

"The author sets before us the very spirit and essentials of Paris."—INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

"There is about the whole book that air of light-heartedness and frolic which is essentially Parisian. This book is a book for everybody—those who know Paris and those who do not know it."—PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

135 CAPTIVATING PICTURES

By the Author and Several Noted French Artists, including **Galaniz, Sancha, Cardona, Sunyer, Michael, Perenet, Pezilla,** and others.

12mo, Cloth. Handsome Cover Design. Price, $1.50, net, at all Bookstores; by Mail, $1.65.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED